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A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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BECAUSE BOUILLON FLEET is a more
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any other. It is not only palatable
but also
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complete and nutritious food than
any other. It is not only palatable
but also

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Treasures of former days, and bygone fashions,
which seemed to all appearance, past relics,
I've rescued from that den of dust and gloom
The great popularity of the enamel
And now they glow and gladden, side by side
With sister arts, in all their former pride
There is a charm, a beauty, and a grace
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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

HAMBURG, December 15.—The Hamburgische Correspondenz today replies to the recent anti-German articles in the English press, and particularly to the alleged misrepresentations made in the "New Gazette" that Germany did not content herself with her successes in 1864, 1866, and 1870, but that since the conclusion of the Austro-German alliance she had been seeking to compensate herself by supporting Austrian policy in the Balkan peninsula to the detriment of Russia. The Hamburg Journal states that the basis of Austrian policy in the East are founded on direct arrangements between Austria and Russia, and on the negotiations which were conducted between the two Powers from July, 1878, to January, 1879, while the Austro-German alliance was not concluded until three years afterwards, in consequence of direct Russian promises. "The continued provocations on the part of the Russian press," proceeds the Correspondenz, "will at length wear out German patience, which is being subjected to a severe test, and will lead to the publication, in the interest of historical truth, of the treaties, doubtless known to Germany, which were concluded between Russia and Austria prior to the Russo-Turkish war."

FAILURE OF THE PANAMA LOAN.

Resignation of M. Lesseps.
PARIS, December 14, 8.45 p.m.—M. D. Lesseps and his colleagues have resigned their posts as administrators of the Panama Canal Company. The Tribunal of the Seine has at their request appointed three judicial liquidators. These are MM. Hue, Baudouin, and De Normandie.

The Panama Canal Company suspended payment on Thursday. A notice was put up on Friday morning at the company's office stating that in consequence of the suspension of payment of all coupons to 400,000 obligations the payment of all coupons was suspended. The redemption and drawing of lottery prizes of the loan of last June would, however, go on as usual, being secured by a deposit of Renten. Subscriptions to Wednesday's loan would be returned.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.
BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Persian Government has waived its objections to the appointment of a Russian consul-general at Meshed, and that an official will be appointed to that post by the Government of the Czar forthwith.

THE BORKI RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BERLIN, (Dec. 15.)—News from St. Petersburg declares that the Czar has directed the Attorney-General to re-open the inquiry into the recent accident to the Imperial train at Borki. It is understood that his Majesty was not satisfied with the report of the committee of inquiry which was submitted to him the other day, and that he does not consider the circumstances of the disaster were all fully investigated.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, December 15.—The Canadian Premier has been interviewed with regard to the proposal to enter into negotiations for the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. He said the proposition was purely a domestic matter, and that it would be quite time enough to discuss it when it came before the Ministers officially.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE REVIVES.

But He Died After All.

A young man named Warburton took a large dose of morphia at Bolton on Wednesday night. He previously wrote a letter, stating that if a young lady to whom he addressed it had only consented to return to the happy days of the past all would have been well, and that life was a heavy penalty for love. The doctors pronounced the man to be dead, the body was laid out for burial, and an inquest was held. Towards noon, however, signs of animation were observed, and the body was placed in bed. A physician was summoned, and means were taken to restore warmth. On Friday the Bolton coroner held an inquest on William Edward Warburton, aged 20, who committed suicide by taking hydrochloric acid of morphia, as stated above, but expired at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. In order to obtain the poison he forged the name of the firm where he formerly worked. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT OF A GOVERNESS.

At the Grimsby County Court on Friday, Miss Thomas, of Cardiff, a governess, sued her late employer, Mrs. Haigh, widow of the late Mr. G. H. Haigh, of Grimsby Hall, near Grimsby, as well as her three daughters, for the sum of £56 1s. 6d.; being £21s. 6d. for a month's wages, 14 travelling expenses from Wales, and 250 damages for assault. Both parties were legally represented. The plaintiff was engaged as governess in October, but found that the children refused to obey instructions. One night she was awakened by a stifling sensation caused by sulphurous fumes from the windows nearly suffocated, and found that the windows had been nailed down and were immovable. Upon another occasion she was awakened by water being dashed upon her, so that the bedclothes were positively saturated. After the first instance she complained to Mrs. Haigh, but no notice was taken of it. After the second case she resigned. The charge against the daughters was withdrawn, and a complaint that Mrs. Haigh had not afforded the governess necessary protection substituted. The jury, after five minutes' consideration, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount with all costs.

"WHITEBOYISM" IN COUNTY KERRY.

At the Munster Winter Assizes on Friday, before Chief Baron Fialla, two men, named Fitzgerald and Sullivan, were charged with "Whiteboyism" on September 7th, in County Kerry. The jury, by direction of the judge, acquitted Sullivan, but after five minutes' deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty against Fitzgerald, who was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

IN THE SOUDAN.
Osman Digma Holds Hostages.
Emin Pacha and Stanley Prisoners.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

SUAKIN, December 15.—The Snider cartridges sent by Osman Digma with his letter are dated 1889.

BRUSSELS, December 15.—A telegram received here from Suakin states that the military and political authorities attach credit to the news given by Osman Digma's letter of Emin Pacha's surrender to the Mahdi, but are less convinced of the truth of the statement made concerning Mr. H. M. Stanley. The Belgian Consul has telegraphed in this sense to his Government here, adding that personally he believes the intelligence of Emin Pacha's capture and the complete dispersion of the force under his command at Wadai.

CAIRO, December 14.—A letter received by General Grenfell from Osman Digma contains details of the surrender to the Mahdists of the Equatorial Province, and the capture of Emin Pacha and a "white traveller" at Lado. Enclosed was a copy of a letter addressed to the Khalifa by the dervish leader at Lado, giving the date of the surrender as October 10th. Osman Digma's communication also contained a letter taken from the white traveller, which is apparently a copy of the Khedive's letter to Emin Pacha, dated February 2nd, 1887, given by his highness to Mr. Stanley when the latter passed through Cairo.

Further telegrams on the subject do not add any additional confirmation to the original story. The Suakin correspondent of the Times gives the following version of Osman Digma's letter:—It was directed to "The Christian Governor of Suakin," in reply to a letter sent in August last by Rundle Bey, and states that the Khalifa at Omdurman had received news that, about three months ago, Emin Pacha with a white traveller and all their followers, had surrendered to the Mahdi's troops at Lado, on the Nile. The Turkish (i.e., Egyptian) officers were taken prisoners to Khartoum by steamer. The fate of the white men is not stated, beyond the fact that they are prisoners. The Equatorial Province, the letter continues, have fallen into the hands of the Mahdi. The Khalifa's letter also mentioned that another white traveller had escaped, but that he hoped to capture him.

The Military Intelligence Department states that Osman Digma's letter contained an enclosure. This was the copy of a letter which was given to Mr. Stanley when he was leaving Cairo for Emin Pacha. This letter was drafted by Sir Francis Grenfell, who remembers it, and recognizes the wording. Osman Digma also forwarded a packet of Snider ammunition, which the Khalifa had sent him, as having been taken from the white men. The military authorities believe that this ammunition may have belonged to Mr. Stanley's Zanzibaris.

Still Doubtful.

Refugees from Handoub confirm the contents of this letter, having probably heard it read in camp. The story (the Times correspondent adds) appears to be very circumstantial, and if false, the details have been cleverly concocted. He cannot, however, give full credence to it without further confirmation. The Khalifa has always been in great fear of the "White Pasha," and the news of his capture would have spread like wildfire over the Soudan. Osman Digma knows of the intense interest shown here regarding Emin and Stanley, and as it was believed in Khartoum that a military expedition was coming through Egypt to join him, or the "White Pasha," in Bahri-el-Gazelle against the Mahdi, this news of the "White Pasha's" capture, and the conquest of the Equatorial Province, may have been spread to stop the British advance on Suakin. Again, if the story were true, hordes of dervishes would probably have been sent to assist Osman Digma here.

The Operations at Suakin.

Friday night's telegrams state that the Arabs are more troublesome at times, and it is believed that they have received reinforcements, and that they have burst over the British camp, but no one was hurt. There have been several casualties, however, in the Egyptian camp. Our force is daily drilled and exercised. The Sirdar on Friday paraded the British troops, and expressed himself highly pleased with the steadiness and general appearance of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The mounted infantry look wonderfully "fit." All are very busy in their various departments. The Egyptian steamer has been selected and fitted up as a British hospital, being moored close to the British camp. The Egyptian troops are constantly exercised. A very good feeling exists among the troops generally. The weather is unusually cool, the average temperature in the shade being 75 degs. The health of the soldiers is exceptionally good. Each of the water forts has been manned by twenty British soldiers.

Disturbances in Abyssinia.

It is reported from Massowah, according to the Suakin correspondent of the Standard, that Menelek, King of Shoa, has rebelled against King John of Abyssinia, his father-in-law. Menelek has, it is said, been acting upon the instigation of the Italians, who have supplied him with arms and ammunition. Consequently, upon this unexpected rebellion at Shoa, things are in a very disturbed state throughout Abyssinia. Ras Alula has, unfortunately for King John, been absent, having led his army against the dervishes, over whom he has gained a great victory near Galabat. He has also fought a battle against the insurgents under Ras Michael. Here, also, he was successful, and the insurgent leader was among the slain.

Aeronauts on the Way.

A number of members of the Balloon Society were present at Charing Cross Railway Station on Thursday evening to bid farewell to Mr. Percival Spencer and two members of the society, who left by the seven p.m. train on route for Brindisi and Egypt. Mr. Spencer takes out with him two balloons, scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and a parachute for use at the front. This will probably be the first occasion on which a parachute has been employed in active warfare.

Exciting Chase After a Convict.

While a party of convicts were being marched to the extension works in Portsmouth Dockyard on Friday, one of them broke away from his gang and ran down the deep dock. He was followed by a number of warders, and an exciting chase ensued. During the chase the fugitive received several injuries by falling down the steps. He was eventually captured and taken back to his cell.

SATURDAY'S PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at 12.15.

The Operations at Suakin.

Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of a telegram from Sir E. Baring, the Foreign Office had intimated to Mr. A. B. Wyld that he will not be permitted to land at Suakin; whether Mr. Wyld is not a British subject, and a merchant at Suakin, who has been for the past fourteen years associated with the Eastern Soudan and Abyssinia; whether he will state the reason of this action of the Foreign Office; and whether in view of the fact that Mr. Wyld purposed leaving for Suakin early next week as foreign correspondent for a British news agency, and with the view of opening up, on behalf of a number of gentlemen with whom he is associated, negotiations with the tribes in the neighbourhood of Suakin, he will give immediate directions that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of Mr. Wyld's visit to Suakin.

Sir J. FENOUSSON said Mr. Wyld was, as he was described in the second part of the question. He had been warned that, under the present circumstances, General Grenfell considered that his presence in Suakin would be inopportune. Suakin being in a state of siege, he had absolute discretion to prevent the landing of any individual. Mr. Wyld had, therefore, been dissuaded from starting. While Suakin was actually besieged, the military authorities responsible for the defence must be free to judge as to communications or negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES asked what was the reason of this action at the Foreign Office.

Sir J. FENOUSSON: The reason is the question of the hon. member.

Mr. J. MORLEY asked would it not be worth while to enter into negotiations to have Mr. Wyld on the spot, as he was a gentleman intimately acquainted with Arabic, and had been resident there for 14 years.—Sir J. FENOUSSON: That is hardly a question that could be answered without notice; but if notice was given for Monday it would be considered.

(Left sitting.)

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Result of the Polling at Maidstone.

The polling for the election of a Parliamentary representative for Maidstone in the room of Major Ross, deceased, took place on Friday. The result was as follows:—

Cornwallis (C.) 2,050
Barker (G.) 1,855

Conservative majority 185

There was considerable excitement throughout the day, party feeling running high, and at the close of the poll Mr. Barker's friends were sanguine that their candidate had been successful. However, the announcement of the result was received with tremendous cheers from one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Maidstone. Mr. Cornwallis addressed the electors from the balcony of the Star Hotel, and attributed his success to the loyal assistance of the Liberal Unionists. It was not he who had triumphed, but the patriotism of the good old borough of Maidstone, and the cause of law and order. They had won a most glorious fight, and England, Scotland, and every loyal Irishman would be grateful to them for it. They had set a grand example to Colchester and Stockton, and, no doubt, they would thereby be stimulated to victory. (Cheers.) For him personally it was the proudest day of his life, and he should be forever grateful. They had had a fair stand-up fight, and their victory had been won by sheer indomitable English pluck. He again wished to express his thanks to his Unionist friends, and especially to their chairman, Mr. R. T. Tatham. At the Conservative club the victory was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and an address was given to Mr. Tatham, Captain Aymer, and Mr. Kenneth M'Alpine on their appearance after the declaration.

Following are the figures at the two previous elections:—

1885. 1892.
Major A. H. Ross (C.) 2,124 Major A. H. Ross (C.) 1,917
Major Sharp-Burnell (L.) 1,828 Mr. J. P. Baple (G.) 1,693

Majority 296 Majority 214

COLCHESTER.—The writ for the election of a Parliamentary representative in the room of the late Colonel Trotter (C.) was received on Thursday morning. The nomination has been fixed to take place to-morrow, and the polling on Tuesday. Lord Brooke the Conservative candidate, has issued his address to the electors. He declares himself a strong supporter of the home and foreign policy of the Government, and says he will gladly support any well-considered measures tending to the relief of the existing depression in trade and agriculture. Lady Brooke will assist her husband in his candidature. Sir W. B. Gordon, the Gladstonian candidate, was defeated by Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, in South-West Norfolk in 1885. In 1886 he unsuccessfully opposed Colonel Hamilton (C.) for Rochester, being defeated by 1,087.

BROCKTON-ON-TESS.—The writ to all the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Dods (G.) was issued on Friday night. Mr. Thomas Wright, the Unionist candidate, has issued his address to the electors. He rejoices at the strength of the Unionist Government, and that their firm administration of the law in Ireland is crushing out boycotting, intimidation, and other evils. When the abuses of liberty have disappeared the Government will turn its attention to the re-medial legislation which Ireland needs, and the approval of a system of local government for that country which would maintain the civil and religious liberties of all classes. The federation of our colonies, and the efficient defence of the empire, in the interests of our gigantic commerce, will have his warm support. He refers to his long and intimate connection with the trade of Stockton and the district. The Gladstonian is Sir Horace Davey.

ELTON.—Another meeting of the Liberal Unionists was held on Friday previously to the joint meeting to be held next week with the Conservatives as to the selecting of a candidate. The names of several prominent Unionists were before the meeting, but the decision was in favour of Mr. Gordon Duff and Mr. M'iver, who unsuccessfully contested Torquay Division of Devonshire at the last General Election with Mr. Mallock.

MR. BRIGHT'S ILLNESS.

After seeing Mr. Bright on Friday night, Dr. Hayle issued the following bulletin:—"One Ash, 14th December, 9.0 p.m. Mr. Bright has held his ground since the issue of the last bulletin. His general strength is about the same, and the state of the lungs has slightly improved. The constitutional complaint is also about the same."

BURGLARS IN HOLYWELL STREET.

Boots Carried off Wholesale.
Burglars had a great haul in Holywell-street on Friday morning. They devoted their attention to No. 11—a boot and shoe establishment. Shelves cleared of contents, long lines of pairs from which boots no longer hung, rifled drawers, and a general confusion were the evidences of their visit. The shop was almost denuded. Nearly 200 pairs of boots had been taken, and a considerable quantity of shoes. The men must either have entered the shop during the evening, and then remained in secure concealment, or else obtained admission by a false key. They must have loaded their sacks with the contents of the shop. This done, they deliberately set away a portion of the front door. It was thus the case without being behind the slightest trace to their identity.

YARMOUTH SMACKSMEN DROWNED.

Intelligence has been received in Yarmouth of the drowning of three smacksmen belonging to that port, named Roberts, Spence, and Grimmer. They were engaged ferrying coal at the Silver Pits from the steamer Sweetheart, belonging to Messrs. Hewitt and Co., to their own smack, when the boat was capsized. A fourth man was in the boat, but was rescued. Two of the bodies were picked up, and have been brought home.

SINGULAR GAS EXPLOSION.

A singular gas explosion occurred at Bolton Railway Station on Friday afternoon by which a man named Langton was so seriously injured as to necessitate his removal to the infirmary. The company keep gas lighted under their turn-tables at the station to prevent frost interfering with the working. One of the jets going out Langton went to it with a naked light when a loud explosion ensued.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

In the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on Friday, on the application of Mr. Parnell's counsel, Lord Kinnear granted authority to cite Mr. Walter Mr. Wright, Mr. Somers, and a Board of Trade registrar, to give evidence in proof with reference to the justification of the court in Mr. Parnell's action against the Times next Thursday.

DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES AT LAC.

Dr. Macdonald, coroner for North-east Middlesex, was informed on Friday, that the bodies of two male children had been found in a bag lying on a dunghill on Hackney Marshes. Both are fine-looking bodies with every appearance of having lived. The bag—a new one—was evidently made for the purpose. There were no marks of any kind likely to lead to identification.

SUICIDE OF AN ADMIRALTY CLERK.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Friday at the Ramsey Coroner's Court on the body of William Duncan Kirkham, aged 24, a clerk in the Admiralty, lately residing at 9, Ribblesdale-road, Hornsey.—The father of the deceased, a lay reader residing at Scarborough, said he last saw his son in September, when he was in good health. He was of an active, cheerful disposition. He had been five years a clerk in the Admiralty, and was of steady, sober habits.—Other evidence was given to the effect that the deceased had recently been very despondent, and had consulted a medical man, to whom he complained of nervous debility and insomnia. On the 7th inst. the deceased was found lying dead in a pool of blood in his bedroom with a revolver near to him. A paper was found in the deceased's handwriting torn to pieces. It was put together as well as possible, and was discovered to bear the words:—"It is no use. My miserable condition. . . . Good-bye. God will not judge me. Write to the Controller of the Audit Office, Somerset House." There was no date. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

STABBING DR. BARR—SENTENCE.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, James Henry Gray, a negro sailor, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for seriously injuring Dr. Barr, surgeon at Kirkdale Gaol. The prisoner, who was charged with a fellow-prisoner, a knife, which he had concealed, and tried to stab him. Dr. Barr interposed, and his hand was very seriously cut. He had to be placed under chloroform for two hours while his hand was being sewn up.

A TERRIBLE SEQUEL.

A case which came before the Colchester Police Court, near Birmingham, had a tragic sequel of an exceptionally painful character. A man named Spencer was accused of having committed a revolting offence. He was arrested, and this preyed so much on his father's mind that he hanged himself. The news quickly circulated throughout the village, and in less than half an hour another relative destroyed his life in a similar way.

ROY MESSENGERS.

There was a parade on Thursday evening of the lads belonging to what is called "The Boy Messengers, Limited," whose home is at 54, Berwick-street, Oxford-street. The president of the institution is the Hon. Patrick Bowes Lyon, and the manager Mr. Richard King. There are about 100 boys, who all wear an attractive-looking uniform. The establishment was formed to provide the public with reliable young messengers to carry messages and parcels at a small fixed charge. The lads are all carefully selected, and the aim of the company originated for their benefit is to ensure their being found civil, trustworthy, and smart. The tariff is 2d. per mile, return messages 1d. per mile for the return journey, while for messages over four miles the messenger has to be paid on a third-class return fare. The company guarantees safe delivery of property up to the value of £2. The parade of the lads was followed by a concert and the force of "A Regular Fix," the ladies and gentlemen who performed on the occasion being Lady Constance Bowes Lyon, the Misses Eva and Constance Layton, the president, the Hon. Kenneth Bowes Lyon, Mr. R. De Bours, and Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce. The performances were thoroughly appreciated by the boys as well as the visitors. Besides the headquarters in Berwick-street, there is a Law Courts branch at Star Yard, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, and a City branch at 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. GENT-DAVIS, M.P.'S, IMPRISONMENT.

Application for Release Refused.

Mr. Cookson Crackanthorpe, Q.C., moved on Friday, before Mr. Justice North, for the release from Wandsworth Prison of Mr. Gent-Davis, M.P. for Kensington, who had been committed for contempt of court, for non-compliance with an order of court to pay £3,775 received by him in a fiduciary position.—The learned counsel stated that before Mr. Gent-Davis had been arrested the money was actually paid, and the money was found for that purpose by a member of Mr. Davis's own family. There would be no opposition now to the hon. gentleman's release. Mr. Gent-Davis occupied a political position, and of course his punishment had been greatly increased by the exposure and publicity which had been given to the affair. Political capital had also been made out of it by Mr. Davis's opponents. He submitted that the contempt had been purged by the payment of the money, and a humble apology on Mr. Davis's behalf, which had been tendered to the court.—Mr. Rowton, on behalf of Mrs. Gent, left the matter entirely in his lordship's hands.—His lordship expressed the opinion that the hon. gentleman had been committed which would not be adequately punished by fourteen or fifteen days' imprisonment. He therefore directed the motion to stand over until January 11th—the first day of the sittings in the new year.

LORD SALISBURY AND HIS TENANTS.

The Marquis of Salisbury presided at the rent audit dinner at Hatfield House on Thursday night, and granted a reduction of 20 per cent. of the half-year's rent of the agricultural tenants on his Hertfordshire estates.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

A coroner's jury on Friday, at Normanton, near Loughborough, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Amy White, a young domestic servant, whose newly born child was found in an outhouse, on December 6th. White had lately entered service at Normanton Grange, and her parents are said to live near Newark.

LIVELY SCENES AT THE BOARD OF WORKS.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works meeting on Friday, on the chairman (Lord Magheramorne) taking his seat, a violent scene was raised by Mr. Mark Judge, who, upon the minutes being read, complained that while they recorded the fact that he was censured, they did not include his speech or statement upon which he was censured, and he desired to move a resolution that the minutes be amended accordingly. He was proceeding to observe what the duty of the chairman that morning was, when the chairman interposed and said he must be allowed to know what his duty was, and he ruled that the only question was the correctness of the minutes. Amid loud cries of "Order," Mr. Judge retorted that he knew what his duty was too, and in the middle of reading an amendment he objected to being interrupted, even by the chairman. (Renewed cries of "Order" and "Vote.") The chairman, arising, said he could not allow any amendment upon the minutes in the form of a resolution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Judge rose to a point of order, but the chairman informed him that there could only be one chairman, and he could not permit points of order upon his ruling. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Judge, however, persisted, when the chairman peremptorily told him to sit down. (Applause and cries of "Vote.") Mr. Judge (forcibly): I rise to order. (Confusion.) The Chairman: I will not hear it. (Applause, and loud cries of "Order" and "Vote.") For some moments there was great confusion. Mr. Judge shouting at the top of his voice: "I insist on being heard." Ultimately, Mr. Mossop rose and moved that "Mr. Judge be no longer heard." (Applause.) Mr. Edwards: I second "Mr. Judge be no longer heard." (Applause.) The Chairman then put the question that the minutes be approved, notwithstanding that Mr. Judge remained standing and protesting, and declared it carried, whereupon Mr. Judge exclaimed excitedly, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." The chairman rose and was about to explain his object, when he was greeted with general cries of "Treat it with contempt" and "Don't explain," and he thereupon resumed his seat.—Later in the day, however, the Hon. A. De Tatton Egerton, M.P., moved: "That all the committees of the board, including the Works and General Purposes Committee, be dissolved on the 1st of January, 1889, and be re-elected at the first meeting of the board after the recess." Mr. Egerton observed that this resolution was brought forward to put an end to private matters discussed in committee being made public. A gentleman had violated the rules of the board as regarded proceedings in committee, and for making public such proceedings that gentleman had been rightly censured. The censure had, however, not had the effect of making the gentleman mend his ways, and it was necessary to guard the members of the board against such action in the future.—Mr. Mark Judge said he would second the motion, because the committees, as at present constituted, were unworthy of the board, and especially the Works Committee, a body which met privately each week to discuss matters in secret and tie the hands of members. ("Oh.") He appealed to public opinion whether these secret proceedings had not led to the wronging of the past, and, if an example was required, he pointed to the Parliament of last year, which sat in private, and were about as corrupt as that board had been. ("Order, order.") The chairman ruled that Mr. Judge could not apply the word "corrupt" to the board. (Applause.) Mr. Edwards moved that Mr. Judge be no longer heard, but this was not pressed. The chairman again remarked that Mr. Judge had no right to say such things.—Mr. Judge said a gross injustice had been done to him that morning. ("Order, order.") The chairman again ruled Mr. Judge's observations out of order.—Mr. Judge retaliated by saying the Works Committee was the committee of the board that dined oftenest at the expense of the ratepayers at the Grand Hotel, and other places, and drank the chairman's wine. (Loud cries of "Order.") "Yes," said Mr. Judge, "there is something behind it all." ("Order, order.") Mr. Bonthorn, Mr. Jolly, and Mr. Egerton advised Mr. Egerton to withdraw his motion, which he offered to do, but Mr. Judge, as the second of it, would not consent, and ultimately Mr. E. R. Cook moved the previous question, and this was carried.

THE MADMAN'S WIFE

BY ELIE BERTHET.

(Translated from the French.)

CHAPTER XV.

JEALOUSY.

Six months had elapsed since Madame Bordier's death, and Clemence Lalande still lived in the pretty suite of apartments in the Rue d'Assas adjoining her husband's studio. She was yet in mourning for her mother, and there was a continual look of sadness in her face, and a certain languor visible in all her movements. She had never looked so lovely, and her beauty, purified by suffering, excited the admiration of all who approached her.

On the day in question she was employed in making preparations for leaving Paris. Under her direction, her maid was packing up the clothes necessary for a somewhat long term of absence. As Clemence was thus occupied, a gentle knock was heard at the door of the apartment, and the servant addressed some words to her in a low tone of voice.

"My brother!" she replied, with uneasiness. "Well, I cannot refuse to see him. Tell him to go upstairs, and I will join him immediately," and a few minutes later she went up to her own room, where Paul was waiting her.

Paul Bordier had grown considerably since he last saw him, and had now the appearance of a man. He kissed his sister affectionately, and said:

"I heard, my dear Clemence, that you were about to start for the country with your own husband, and I have ventured into the den where he keeps you in order to say 'good-bye.'"

"Don't speak so loud, Raymond may come up at any moment, and if he met you here—"

"Well, suppose he does! Is it forbidden to speak to one's own sister now? Am I not the head of the family? After that display of madness by which Lalande deprived us of our inheritance, I left his house, and you know, and declined to have any intercourse with him. But, hang it all, he shall not prevent me from seeing you and protecting you, too, if necessary."

"Silence, Paul, I beseech you! I repeat, he may come in at any moment."

"Let him come; I am not afraid of him. Where is he taking you, Clemence?"

"To Saint Germain, to a beautiful country house which he has rented near the forest. You know, Paul, that poor Raymond works very hard; this continuous strain upon his nerves is a real cause of the excitement which makes us so anxious. The doctors order him into the country; there he will still work, but he will have exercise, open air, and a bright sun, and he will soon regain his health."

"God grant it! It is not without considerable uneasiness that I see you about to depart with your husband into the solitude of the country. On my word of honour, one might believe at times that he was mad, or, at any rate, on the point of being so."

He is only eccentric and somewhat excitable. This is all due to his highly strung and artistic temperament. He has just received a fresh order from the Government, and he will no doubt receive a medal at the next exhibition of pictures. But tell me about yourself, my dear Paul; what are you doing at the library, and are you in want of anything?"

"Many thanks, Clemence, but my salary has been increased, and from henceforth I hope to make both ends meet. Raymond, ashamed of his outbreak of passion and his unfortunate results, looks forward to indemnifying you hereafter for the loss you have personally sustained. When the time comes for you to start in life, he hopes to be able to assist you."

"Will that bring our dear mother back to life again, she whose death was caused by such a terrible shock? I want nothing from your husband, dear Clemence, so long as you are happy, but I must fear that this is not the case. Notwithstanding his eccentricity, he is really very good. When his fits of irritation have passed away he is gentle and loving, and his affection for me has no bounds."

At this moment a door was violently slammed on the floor below; then footsteps were heard rapidly mounting the stairs. Clemence trembled with fear.

"It is Raymond," she said hurriedly. "For heaven's sake, Paul, hide yourself there, in my dressing-room! He never remains for more than a few minutes, as he has a picture to finish before our departure. I entreat of you to go in quickly. Considering the terms you are on, if he saw you—"

"Hide myself from my brother-in-law! You are joking," interrupted Paul.

"It would have been different, perhaps, had there been time to warn him of your coming, but he is so passionate. Paul, my dear Paul, listen, he is mounting the stairs."

"And you, unhappy little woman, are trembling all over. Well, I will do what you wish, although really it is too absurd," and Paul passed into the dressing-room.

He was only just in time, for Raymond, in his ordinary studio dress, burst into the room like an avalanche.

"Where are you, Clemence?" he exclaimed impatiently. "I have only time to give you a kiss, as I am hard at work. What are you doing?"

"My dear," replied the young wife with some confusion, "I must look after the packing, as we are going to leave this evening."

"Of course," replied Raymond; "what happens, of course, you will accompany me when I am on my way to the forest, and I will put you into all my pictures, now as a countess, now as a peasant girl; but in whatever character, you will always be the most beautiful part of them. But, look here now, you must really put on one side this ugly black dress, which will be such a bad contrast to the lovely green of the landscape."

"Raymond, dear, you know my mourning is not yet over," replied Clemence.

"Well, never mind. Whatever your dress you are always enchanting. But, by heavens!" he exclaimed, in a different tone, "what is this?"

A man's hat rested on the sofa. Raymond seized it, and twisted it about convulsively in his hands.

"To whom does this hat belong?" he added, in a menacing tone of voice.

"Raymond," stammered Clemence, "it belongs to some one you do not like."

"Thus," exclaimed the artist, looking as if he were about to throw himself on her, "you deceive me; you receive men in my absence! But I must avenge myself on him first. Where is the owner of this hat? Where is he?"

His eyes glisted, and the young woman fell back, trembling, without being able to utter a word. All at once the door of the dressing-room opened; Paul advanced, saying proudly:

"That hat is mine. Give it to me," and he snatched the hat from his brother-in-law's hands and placed it on his head, as if to prove that it fitted him.

Raymond was thunderstruck when he recognised his brother-in-law; intense delight took the place of fury, and he burst out laughing.

"Why, it is Paul Bordier!" he cried; "may the devil take him! He may flatter himself that he has frightened me terribly. Forgive me, my beloved Clemence. But why this secrecy? It is true that your brother and I do not hit it off, but I do not absolutely forbid you from seeing him."

"Oh, Raymond," said Clemence, throwing herself in a chair and hiding her face in her hands, "your outrageous suspicions will make me die of sorrow and shame."

"Come, come, now don't be too hard on me. I am jealous because I love you. Who would have thought that this hat was your brother's. Look here, to show you how sorry I am for my ridiculous folly, I will leave you with M. Paul. I will return to my studio and not come back until he is

gone. There now, I am not so bad a fellow after all, am I? Good-bye, darling, for the present. Good day, M. Paul," and he ran off whilst Paul responded to his salutation by simply raising his hand to the hat, which still remained on his head.

After his departure, Clemence, thoroughly broken down by what had occurred, remained silent and sad to her husband.

"Poor little sister," is this how he treats you? Truly, I am dreadfully concerned to think how you will spend a whole season out at Saint Germain with your jealous husband."

"Do not fear, Paul," replied Clemence, hurriedly. "Did you see how soon Raymond recovered himself when he discovered that the hat was yours? I assure you he has a really kind heart. In the solitude in which we are going to live there will be no opportunity for his excitement against me. His ideas will settle down, the calm and monotonous life we shall lead will altogether restore the equilibrium of his mind."

"You may say what you like, Clemence, but notwithstanding his talent your husband's brain is not in a healthy condition."

"I repeat there is no cause for fear," interrupted the young wife, although she felt in her heart how true were her brother's words. "How can you suggest such dreadful things? This unhealthy excitement of Raymond's is produced by overwork, too much society, and the agitation attendant on a life in Paris. After a week's residence in the country all this will disappear. As for myself," she continued, affecting a gaiety she did not feel, "not only do I not fear this approaching seclusion, but I rejoice at the thought that I shall be the sole object of the care, the attention, and the tenderness of my beloved Raymond!"

"Trust your prophecy will come true," said Paul, rising. "If you are satisfied, I have no reason to be less so; however, we shall see. I have nothing more to do but to wish you good-bye. Perhaps I shall visit Saint Germain to assure myself that your hopes have been realised. In the meantime, remember that if you should want my assistance you have only to summon me," and he kissed his sister affectionately and left her.

Clemence was no sooner alone than she threw herself into a chair and burst into violent floods of tears, but when Raymond returned he found her tranquil and smiling as usual, and all the preparations for the journey completed. In order to obliterate the effect of his unjust suspicions and violent conduct he redoubled his attentions and loving expressions. The painful impression left upon her mind soon passed away, and when they entered the carriage which was to take them to the terminus of the St. Germain Railway, the young woman, seeing her husband as happy as a schoolboy going home for the holidays, shed as much pleasure in the anticipation as he did.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRESH TERRORS.

The country house that M. and Madame Lalande had rented for the season was charmingly situated within easy distance of the town and forest of Saint Germain. It was small, and built in the Italian style, with columns, such as Raymond had often seen in Italy. An iron railing, close to the house, separated the garden from the villa from the high way, behind which lay a nice shady pleasure garden, surrounded by walls, through one of which a small gate led into the wood. The whole had the appearance of a veritable lover's nest, and it was easy to imagine that in this delicious retreat, round which birds were singing and butterflies hovering, the most tottering intellect might recover itself.

The early days which the young couple spent together were perfectly enchanting. Raymond and Clemence were never satisfied with the perfect air, the warm sun, the exquisite verdure, and the perfect silence. The artist scarcely worked at all, at the most making now and then a study in his sketch-book. He spent by far the greater part of the time extended on the grass at the foot of an old tree, situated at the end of the garden, whilst his wife, her face shaded by a broad-brimmed straw hat, sat on a camp-stool by his side, working at embroidery, or occasionally they let themselves out by the little door, and roamed about the woods, where they were laden with flowers. Thanks to this kind of life, Raymond soon recovered his usual equable temperament and became happy and gay, the house resounding with his songs and laughter. Clemence also recovered her fresh colour, the blood began to circulate healthily in her veins, and her eyes sparkled with their old fire. It seemed as if an era of happiness had set in for her.

A week passed in this way, September had set in, and the weather continued beautifully fine. The forest had not lost any of its green tints; a few only of the trees in the thicker parts showed slight traces of golden colour. None of the summer birds apparently had thought of quitting their leafy retreats; the blackbirds and thrushes added their song to those of the goldfinch and linnet, whilst the discordant notes of the jay and magpie were heard at intervals. One morning Raymond and Clemence returned from a walk in the woods, and were wet with dew, and they were laden with their rambles. Raymond had never appeared so happy, and his joy was reflected on the rosy cheeks of his companion.

The sun was beginning to assert its power as they were walking along a leafy alley which ran parallel to the principal avenue. They were but a few steps from their house, and the gardener, who had seen them approaching, advanced to open the gate. As they were on the point of entering their grounds they perceived approaching them a handsome animal. A servant, equally well mounted, followed about twenty paces in the rear.

The husband and wife looked carelessly at the stranger, who, on his side, raised his head and glanced towards them. He started visibly; after hesitating for a moment he raised his hat and bowed; then, spurring his horse, he disappeared in the distance. Raymond and Clemence had stopped on the threshold of the door. The latter blushed and slightly trembled.

"Do you know that gentleman, Clemence?" inquired Raymond in a sharp tone; "but of course you do, as he dared to bow to you."

"Yes, I know him," replied Clemence trying to hide her emotion, "and you may know him, too, for there is no mystery about it. He is M. George de Varigny, the son of the banker who was so pitiless to our family."

"But I do not fancy the son causes you the same feeling of repulsion as the father. He rendered Madame Bordier some kind of porter's assistance—I forget what—and he pretended to restore to you money that the old man had robbed you of. I have also always suspected him of placing in the carriage on the day of our marriage some hidden branch of white linen. You have seen him several times since, and he always comes across him, and I remember that I saw him at your mother's funeral, although he was never invited. There, now, a minute ago you were blushing, now you are as pale as death. What is the meaning of all this?"

"Oh, George, your words wound me so. I could not prevent a most natural surprise at meeting so suddenly the son of the man who has exercised such a fatal influence over our family."

"Very well, so in. Do you expect that he will retract his steps in order to renew his acquaintance with you?"

"For Clemence raised her eyes as if to call upon heaven to witness the injustice of her husband's suspicions. Just as Raymond was shutting the gate, the gardener, who had noticed through the railings that the horseman had saluted the inmates of the villa, said, with some familiarity:

"So you are acquainted with that fine gentleman? They say he is worth millions."

"Does he live in the neighbourhood?" inquired the artist, brusquely.

"Last spring he bought the chateau of Sans

Souet, over yonder towards Conflans. He is very fond of shooting, it appears, and he passes this house whenever he goes to see his property, where there is a good deal of work going on."

"Enough!" interrupted Raymond. "What this gentleman does is of no interest to me. May he go to the devil, and you too!"

He took Clemence by the arm and dragged her towards the house, leaving the gardener staring after them with surprise at this unexpected outbreak.

A complete change took place in Raymond Lalande. His noisy gaiety entirely disappeared, and during breakfast he was very taciturn. Clemence tried ineffectually to rouse him, but he only replied in monosyllables.

As soon as they had left the table he took up a book and went to the end of the garden. Clemence watched him from one of the drawing-room windows, and noticed that he was walking up and down gesticulating. Every now and then he would remain motionless, and, fixing his gaze on the sky, his lips moving all the time, he seemed to be addressing some one in an angry manner.

The poor wife experienced fresh uneasiness. Wishing to distract her husband from these dark thoughts, she tried several times to address him, only to be repulsed with anger. On one occasion he did not even reply, but looked at her in such a wild and menacing way that she fled, in such a trembling, and shut herself up in her room.

The day passed thus. In the evening Clemence ordered the bell to be rung which announced that dinner was served. Raymond walked slowly to the house as if unconscious of his actions. He sat down in his place, and without looking at his wife partook of the meal with his usual appetite, but all her attempts to draw him into conversation only brought upon her the most cruel rebuffs.

Night arrived, and, according to their usual custom, they retired at an early hour to their room. Raymond, however, showed no inclination to sleep, but opened the window which looked over the country, and began walking up and down with hurried steps. Poor Clemence was at a loss what to do or say. She sat down in an armchair waiting for some sign from her husband.

Several hours passed away. The candle at length burnt out, and finally some embers, which penetrated through the leaves of a vine trailed against the house. Clemence rose to light another candle, and for this purpose struck a lucifer match. Hardly had she done so when a hand was placed on her, and a harsh voice said to her in a menacing tone, "No, no!"

The match fell to the ground and went out. Clemence, now completely terrified, went back to her seat.

Raymond did not go to bed all night. For long intervals he never moved, and one might have thought that he was asleep, when suddenly he would again commence to walk up and down the room. Towards morning Clemence was overcome by weariness, and as she was of an age when sleep will not be denied, she slumbered in her chair, although in a disturbed and fitful manner.

Suddenly she opened her eyes; it was already dawn, and her husband was leaning over her and watching her. Raymond, in fact, had his sketch-book open, and Clemence started to her feet and exclaimed:

"My dear, what is the matter with you?"

He only replied by a fit of laughter, and, sitting down on a chair, in his turn fell asleep with his head resting on the bed.

He slept about an hour; on waking up he appeared calmer. The rays of the sun penetrated into the room, which was full of the perfume of the morning flowers. Clemence, somewhat reassured, went into an adjoining apartment, where she gave way to a flood of tears.

"Good heavens! What am I to do?" she murmured to herself. "I am here alone, without advice, friends, or protectors! If this frightful attack continues what will happen to me?"

The first hours of the morning passed by tranquilly. As Clemence was sitting sadly and wearily in the dining-room Raymond entered it. He was dressed to go out, and he had his sketch-book under his arm. In the pocket of his short coat he had something which his wife took to be drawing pencils.

"I am going to take some sketches in the forest; come with me," he said.

There was something sardonic and cunning in his expression; an evil smile played on his lips, and his eye was wild and wandering.

"My dear," replied Clemence timidly, "pray excuse me if I do not accompany you to-day; I am not feeling very well, and I have the feeling we have hardly had any rest during the night."

"You must come all the same. Do you imagine that I intend to leave you alone so that you may receive a visit from your lover, George de Varigny?"

"Still these absurd fancies! Have I not told you—"

"Will you come or not?"

"My dear Raymond, pray do not excite yourself; since you insist on it, I obey. Only let me have time to dress myself."

"Be quick, then; I will wait for you," and he descended to the hall, up and down which he paced impatiently.

Clemence was in no hurry to finish her toilette. She looked forward with agony to the necessity of accompanying her husband, and shuddered at the thought of being alone with him for several hours in the solitude of the forest.

As she was some time in coming down, he called out to her in a menacing tone of voice:

"Look here, how much longer do you intend to keep me waiting?"

Poor Clemence could not help thinking how much she resembled Blue Beard's wife, with the difference, however, that she had no brother to come to her help in an emergency.

A second summons was heard, and this one so impatient and furious that she no longer dared to disobey it.

"Here I am, dear," she replied, overcome with fear. She snatched up her hat and parasol and ran downstairs.

Raymond rushed up to her, and, taking her arm, placed it in his, pressing it so roughly that she could not restrain a cry. Then, without saying a word or allowing her to speak to the servant, who was looking on completely dumbfounded, he dragged her into the garden and through the little gate into the wood.

(To be continued.)

A PARIS TRAGEDY.

The trial of the chemist Coignet, who shot his assistant dead a short time ago has taken place in Paris. The accused is a stout, small-sized man of 40 or thereabouts, and answered the president of the assize court in low and almost inaudible tones.

When questioned as to his crime the prisoner burst into tears, and said that he was mad when he fired the shot which killed his wife and the assistant were together in a bed-room, and on discovering the guilt of the pair he endeavoured to shoot the woman as well as her lover. Madame Coignet, however, succeeded in escaping through a window while her husband was aiming at her with his revolver. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

The most influential Liberal and commercial journal in Belgium makes some pertinent remarks on the political situation in the United Kingdom which our Gladstonians might study with advantage. It declares that a most critical time is at hand for the British empire. If the Unionist prevail, it predicts that modern England will become more powerful than the England of Bosleigh, Pitt, Canning, Peel, and Palmerston. But, it goes on, "if the narrow passions of Mr. Parnell, seconded by the generous but imprudent aspirations of Mr. Gladstone are to prevail, there will be an evil ending to the fortunes of the greatest people the world has ever known—of the people which has hitherto led the way in promoting liberty, justice, commerce, and civilization."

Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation of how he came to spend a minute on the Government by moving a vote of censure without notice, does not excuse his misconduct in the slightest degree. It still remains the fact that his own party had not the slightest inkling of his hostile purpose, whereas the Opposition received due warning. There can be no excuse for such outrageous disloyalty, and warm admirers of Lord Randolph as I am, I could never bring myself to endorse his conduct. His Conservatism and his Unionism must be of very dubious type to admit of his leading a treacherous attempt to overthrow a Conservative and Unionist Administration.

The Government does well to place a large-sized map of Snakin and its environs in the accommodation-rooms at the House of Commons. By studying this chart, certain members, including one or two Ministers, may possibly get rid of the wild notion that the place could not be abandoned without danger to Egypt. They will see from the map that it is so entirely cut off from the rest of the world that the Khedive to send his troops round by sea. The pestilential miasma has no value whatever for Egypt, and we behave shamefully in making her bear the cost of its retention.

Sir Horace Davey has at least found a constituency willing to accept him as a Gladstonian candidate. Whether he will represent Stockton-on-Tees is, however, a very different matter. I hear that the Unionist party consider they have a good chance of securing the seat. They have given close attention to registration during the last two years, and, however the issue may go, their poll is bound to show a large increase over that of 1886. I doubt, however, whether the augmentation be sufficiently large to wipe off the Gladstonian majority. It would almost need an electioneering miracle to do that.

If the British public could only realise the sufferings of men who are anxious to get forward with the national business, but cannot, there would be fewer to envy those who write M.P. after their names. Here we are, sacrificing our well-earned holidays week after week, with no other reward than to find our best efforts thwarted by the Obstructionists. The English people are the most patient and law-abiding people in the world, or they would arise in a body and make a clean sweep of the perverse party.

Irish agitators always speak of the United States as a blessed land of liberty, where every citizen can do just as he pleases without the slightest risk of finding himself "coerced." A little incident just reported at the town of Birmingham, Alabama, shows that this is not exactly the case. The citizens in public meeting assembled demanded the release of a certain man from prison, in order that they might have the pleasure of lynching him. As the authorities declined to accede to this request, the free and enlightened proceeded to the prison and tried to take the man out by force. What did the American police do? Precisely what the Irish police did at Mitchellstown under analogous circumstances. They opened fire on the besiegers, and shot down, not one or two, but a whole score.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Backers at Manchester had a capital start for their new venture. The London and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and Lord George first favourites for their respective races. They were not quite so lucky, however, as at first sight appeared, for an objection, which I fear will be fatal, was lodged against the last-named on the ground of insufficient description. Somewhat curiously, a protest entered against the following winner, Count Esterhazy's Bt Caters, who can fight away with the Manchester St. Stephen, beating with the Manchester St. Stephen, who was second, John Longtail, and Blood Orange. It appears that a copy of the certificate of age, duly lodged with Messrs. Wetherby, was not forwarded for inspection at Manchester. So long as the original was properly handed to that firm, I fail to see why the neglect to furnish a copy—a minor and quite technical error—should bring about disqualification. Messrs. Wetherby being applied to on the subject, acknowledged receipt of the certificate in proper form, and a dead letter. Still, the stewards of the meeting ruled against Bt Caters, and awarded the race to John Longtail, giving leave to appeal to the G.N.H. Committee. After Royal Duke had won the Salford Hurdle Race, we had the unusual spectacle of two own brothers, Rajah and Punjab, racing home first and second in the Open Hunters' Flat Race. Punjab, who was beaten by his junior, managed to win the Hunters' Hurdle Race next day. Stourhead scored a very lucky victory in the Maiden Hurdle Race, which Cambralan ought to have won. Louisa, who took the Trafalgar Park Steeplechase, is exceedingly smart. Sherbrooke followed his Leicester success by easily winning the last race of the meeting, the December Hurdle Race.

Ormonde has, I hear, been sold to Mr. John A. Morris, of Westchester county. He will not part with him till June next. The purchaser only just got ahead of the Buenos Ayres folk, who were negotiating for the great roarer.

A much better deal, in my opinion, was that by which Sir Tatton Sykes acquired Plaisanterie for 2,600 guineas. About four times as much was refused for her after she won the Cesarewitch and Cambridgehire.

The County Cricket Council would not entertain the suggestions made by Sussex, Derbyshire, &c., for varying the county qualification, except the minor proposition from Sussex to permit a man to play for one county during the two years in which he might be qualifying (by residence) for another. The county delegates were very firm in rejecting Derby's proposal to let Australians who might come here establish themselves at once in a county, so long as they declared that they intended to reside there permanently. It was said

that a whole batch might be brought over and so interfere with the general run of county play. I venture to think, rather too far-fetched.

At the Amateur Swimming Association's general meeting to consider the Nottall protest against the 230 yards championship, a good deal of bitter feeling was shown by the opposing factions. Something can be fairly said in favour of each side's contention, but I fancy that the victorious party held the popular view. The step taken in reducing the value of the championship trophies below that approved in the association's rule was unconstitutional and unfair to the competitors. On division this was so held, and the race last won by Nottall as an amateur declared void. Mr. W. J. Innes quickly put the committee in the way of finding better value for next year's prizes by offering to present a cup, which was thankfully accepted.

Beach won his heat in the big sculling regatta held at Brisbane on Tuesday, and it appears, both Searle and Matterson, who fouled him. The officials declined to disqualify these two from the final heat, and Beach therefore declined to start. From Matterson's being near enough to Searle and Beach to be concerned in a foul, one would think that it must have occurred soon after the start or on a turn. Mr. O'Connor has been asked by Bubeer for 15000. O'Connor's friend, Mr. Good, writes that such a proposal is ridiculous, as Bubeer's backer must know it to be, but that if the latter wants a match, O'Connor will suit him for £500 a side without expenses for journeying to England, or for a smaller stake if expenses are allowed.

Preston North End, who had been carrying all before them this season in Association football, met with their first defeat at Sheffield on Monday, when the Sheffield Wednesday Club beat them by two goals to one. This was a great surprise to Preston's supporters, who laid odds freely against the Blades.

Our Maori friends were also in Yorkshire early this week, and on Monday played Batley, with whom they made a draw according to trial, though the Maoris' one goal and two tries hardly represent so much work as Batley's five tries and six minors.

On Wednesday the New Zealanders met a Yorkshire fifteen at Bradford. The Tykes were a poor lot, and in no way representative as a first-class county team. No one was surprised at their getting beaten. The scores were—Maoris, two goals four tries and one minor; Yorkshire, one goal three tries and five minors. Oxford and Cambridge Rugby teams met at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Wednesday. The Dark Blues were quite outplayed by the Cantabs, who finished with a goal and two tries to nil.

The amateur championship of billiards was played at Manchester on Wednesday, when the holder, H. O. Lonsdale, who won the title in the tournament at Westminster, was somewhat easily beaten by A. P. Gaskell, of London, with 1,500 to 1,349. Mitchell and White have posted a second £50 each on account of their match to play 15,000 up (all in) for £200 a-side, White with 4,000 start.

After one day's postponement in consequence of fog, Kempton's coursing meeting was started on Wednesday, and very well attended. As a rule, bookmakers had the best of the betting; the number of favourites upset in the first ties was alarming. Littlewood has been challenged by Albert, whose record he cut in the last six days go-as-you-please race at New York, and agreed to enter into a sweepstakes with him, Charley Rowell, and Herty, to come off in England, probably at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Wells's boxing speculation at Her Majesty's Theatre was neither so well attended nor remarkable for the quality of competitors as was expected. As the week wore on there was considerable improvement, but the affair was only partly successful.

More than the usual amount of dissatisfaction with judges' awards was noticeable at the G.N.H. Gymnastic Society's preliminary competitions held on Wednesday, and that is saying a good deal, since it is quite the fashion for spectators at these affairs to insist that they are better critics than the appointed judges.

From America the ordinary budget of proposals accepted and rejected, which do not lead to business has been delivered here daily. John L. Sullivan, with a bank of £10,000 or so, has announced his intention of making Kilrain fight or driving him out of the country. On the other hand, Mitchell, by latest report, was in New York determined to make Sullivan fight or confess himself unwilling to do so. It is not singular that while both rivals are so extremely anxious to come to terms, they should find so much difficulty in getting to business? Mitchell and Dominick McCaffrey are supposed to be matched for the end of January, but that agreement may fall through.

OLD IZAAK.

I regret to learn that some anglers have been detected in an attempt to defraud the Great Eastern Railway Company. As this company has adopted a most generous line of action in dealing with the question of anglers' privilege tickets, it is to be hoped that the offenders will be brought severely to book, and made an example of, with the view of preventing such an occurrence in the future. If members of clubs, who should be publicly notified and thus, of course, independently of any proceedings which the company may think it necessary to take.

As an exception to the fortune of most anglers lately, a few members of the Eagle Angling Society, Tottenham, have enjoyed good sport at Braintree, Essex. Mr. T. Barlow has taken 21lb. 12oz. of jack and roach; Mr. T. Hawleywood, 22lb. 6oz. of roach and perch; and Mr. W. R. Giles, 11lb. 3oz. of roach and perch.

But the much-wished-for frost and cold weather has come at last, and pike, perch, chub, and roach will now be well on the feed, and anglers reports will tell a very different tale to what they have recently been doing.

In thus welcoming the cold weather as an angler, I do not forget, however, the want and misery which the ruin of the frost king means to thousands. If there be any among my readers to whom ice and snow mean poverty and distress, I would take this opportunity of advising them always to make provision for the future. I can safely assert that any angler who joins the Anglers' Benevolent Society, the subscription to which is 1s. per annum, will never be without means to tide over the time of genuine distress.

At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Anglers' Association, held on the 11th inst., it was reported that the receipts, including last year's balance, were £2,165, and that the expenditure was £2,016, leaving a balance of £149. Railway privilege tickets were issued to 5,233 members.

As compared with the Anglers' Association of London, these figures show a surplus of receipts for a year of £1,583 1s. 9d., of expenditure, £1,723 3s. 9d., and of railway privilege tickets issued, 2141. We know but little about these Sheffield anglers, but they, apparently, do a great deal, and are enthusiastic, even to the extent of providing money and of spending it.

It seems, unfortunately, to be the rule that when any special work has been done in the interests of anglers generally, two or three worthy, but jealous gentlemen must immediately lay claim to the sole credit of having originated the idea and of having carried it out. Then the combatants fly to arms, in the shape often, ink, and newspaper, and a long series of letters are inflicted upon a suffering public in the press, written by

Mr. Jones, to prove in a polite manner as possible, that Mr. Smith is a deliberate perverter of the truth, and by Mr. S. to prove that Mr. J. is the same.

For instance, the Great Western Railway Company, having recently granted certain reductions of fares to anglers, two gentlemen must immediately run a wordy tilt against each other in a contemporary, as to which of them carried the negotiations through. Let me advise these gentlemen to bury the hatchet and smoke the calumet of peace, if they do not wish to lose the very advantage which, no doubt, they have both been instrumental in gaining. Such acrimonious discussion involving, as it perhaps does, the publication of correspondence, places the railway officials, who have often shown themselves to be favourably disposed towards anglers, in an unpleasant position, and the London anglers were once nearly losing a valuable concession from this cause. It was only by the exertion of powerful private influence that it was saved.

Although many have heard, and read, of the "angling parson," for whom the sport possessed such fascination, that having found the gudgeon well on the feed on his appointed marriage day, he continued fishing, and left the would-be bride standing expectant at the altar, I doubt whether many are aware that the tale is founded on fact. The forgetful clergyman was the Rev. George Harcourt, who lived in the latter part of the last century, and the young lady was the daughter of the then Bishop of London (Dr. Compton). It is said to relate that she was so angry that she declined to bestow further affection upon one who had so much already for the rod and line.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A tender-hearted Liverpoolian falls foul of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals because it does not prevent the local tramway company from using up its horses at the rate of about 500 per annum. That looks very shocking; but how is it to be stopped? "By substituting mechanical haulage for equine," says the society's critic. Very good; I should very much like to see it done. But the society has no power whatever in the matter; it can no more order a tramway company to use compressed air, steam, or electricity as a motor than it can order a householder to leave about food for blackbeetles. It might be argued, too, that if it were forbidden to use horses for purposes of traction, some sorts would only be bred for the table, and in that case their lives would be even shorter than at present.

What a beneficent lady Dame Nature is, if we do not thwart her handiwork. During the eleven months which ended with the 1st December, the value of the English and Welsh sheep supply was very close on four millions sterling. Now, the wool, or nearly the whole of this enormous amount of wholesome food was supplied by Nature free of cost. All we had to do was to reap the harvest; she planted and reared the crop to maturity. Yet so senseless and so ungrateful is man that he does many things to mar her benevolence. The catching of undersized fish, the frequent misuse of herrings for manure, the over-dredging of oyster beds, and the pollution of rivers have not yet grown obsolete in spite of our boasted enlightenment.

It cannot be gainsaid, on the other hand, that Nature sometimes seems to be playing the part of the malevolent fairy. Of what profit, for instance, is the locust to Cyprus? Ask a Cypriote that question, and he will denounce the insect as an unmitigated scourge. Not to speak of the damage it does to the crops, the insular revenues are debited with a charge of nearly £2,000 per annum for anti-locust operations. So successful have these been that the number of egg cases deposited has fallen from 5,000,000,000 in 1883 to 18,000,000 in the present year. I can only attribute Nature's apparent spitefulness in this matter to a really kind desire to stir up the islanders to exertion. Very lazy are the Cypriotes when left to their own devices—lazy and sluggish both in mind and body.

It is a pity that American graphologists are so given to romancing. They often report matters of great interest, but they could only make good of their truth. Here, for instance, I read in a Wisconsin paper of a horse with eight feet. Each leg has two, and all are fully formed in every respect. This remarkable animal does not seem to be at all incommoded by its double supply of feet. It gallops about in the paddock just like any other horse, and is quite safe to ride or drive. The owner has refused \$2,500 for the phenomenon, holding out for twice that sum. Mr. Harman should pay at once; such an attraction would be sure to draw crowds.

A correspondent asks me divers questions about the proper treatment for a large white cockatoo. First, as to removing it from its cage and putting a ring on its leg. Put on thick gloves and quickly seize the bird from behind, so as to prevent its biting. Draw it carefully out of the old cage, and hold its beak shut or cover its head with a cloth while the ring is fixed on to the left leg.

The best food to give cockatoos is, I think, Indian corn, hard and dry. Oats may given as well, and dry bread. Fresh fruit is good in moderation. Give them water—not too much—when they have newly arrived, and not quite cold. It is best to keep parrots and cockatoos in a sitting-room of the ordinary temperature, between 60deg. and 70deg. Fahrenheit.

A letter appeared the other day in the Times stating that four persons heard the cuckoo on the 6th of this month in the park at North Elmham, Norfolk. This is extraordinarily late for this bird of course to remain in this country. I suspect that he had somehow been injured, and felt too weak to make the autumnal journey away, and being tempted by the warmth of the day, made himself heard. Mr. Goldsmith, of Olney, Bucks, kindly chronicles the appearance of a swallow on November 30th. This, too, is a very late date.

According to a correspondence which has lately been carried on in the Globe, the number of deaths in India by snake-bites given in the official statistics should be largely discounted. These statistics usually contain many thousands of deaths by snakes and wild beasts. It is suggested—and it seems only too probable—that in many cases these deaths by snake bites really cover secret murders by the natives. It is said that instead of so savagely warring against snakes, it would be better to find remedies for diseases which cause a thousand times more deaths than the unfortunate epidemics do. Diphtheria and smallpox always are accredited more damage than they really do. Even the harmless news, salmonanders, toads, newtoms, ring snakes, &c., are often supposed to be most terribly venomous by the unenlightened, while the adder, which has venom, but only uses it when greatly provoked, is regarded as a veritable dragon.

THE ACTOR.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Ralph Lumley, who collaborated with Mr. Horace Sedgwick in the Deputy Registrar, is a young barrister, and the son of Mr. Henry Lumley, proprietor of the Court Journal. Mr. Joseph J. Gordon, whose little piece, "Only an Idiot," was performed on the same day as "The Deputy Registrar," is the son of a well-known London solicitor.

Miss Almey, who has just received "bold advertisement" at the hands of Mr. Gladstone, is a very deserving young actress. She has been seen in London in excerpts from *Sinkings*, and as Miss Neville in "She Stoops to Conquer," but has never yet had a chance of showing her abilities to audiences what she can do in the leading legiti-

mate roles. She made her debut in Glasgow, and few artists are better known or better appreciated by provincial audiences.

Mrs. Campbell Bradley, who has been playing with Miss Kate Vaughan at the Grand, used to be popular with country players under her maiden name of Grace Armstrong. She was formerly a vocalist, and I remember seeing her in pantomime. Miss Grace Noble, her daughter, has also been playing with Miss Vaughan, and is a very promising young lady.

I hear that M. Planquette's "Paul Jones," when produced at Bolton on Monday, was pronounced admirable, save that it was rather too long for metropolitan purposes. It will accordingly be somewhat reduced in length before it is seen at the Prince of Wales's. There it will have the advantage of the services, in the title part, of Miss Agnes Huntington, the American contralto, of whose vocal powers reports speak highly. She is tall, and of fine figure, and altogether is likely to "fetch" the London public.

Those who had gone to the Globe Theatre on Tuesday enjoyed an unexpected treat. "Storm-coast," as Mr. F. Vanneck called his play, proved to be so poor a piece that it became positively amusing, and during the greater part was received with laughter. When I looked in I found the house in high good humour—so much so that it actually called actors and actresses before the curtain, and hissed but slightly. Mr. Vanneck showed much pluck in taking the call.

I arrived at Terry's Theatre on Thursday afternoon in time to hear Mr. Arthur Roberts sing "Kitty Dear" in side-splitting fashion, and also to see and hear a portion of the selection from "Madame Angot," in which Miss Selma, Miss Alice Barnett, I was told, had made a very pleasant rendition to the London stage, and Miss Natale, a debutante here, had created a decided impression by her agreeable singing. The promised phonograph, I believe, did not "turn up."

Some time ago I mentioned in this column that Mr. Richard Mansfield had received his education at Derby School, and I gave some particulars of his career there. He deserves credit for being grateful to his alma mater, and for giving performance at the school. The enthusiasm displayed by the boys now in residence appears to have been overwhelming, and no wonder. They would naturally feel proud of their distinguished predecessor. As for the Derby players, they, like the Liverpoolians in the previous week, seem to have been much struck by Mr. Mansfield's Karl and Jekyll-Hyde.

Miss Maud Millett, I hear, is feeling fatigued by the long run of "Sweet Lavender," and will take a brief holiday when she can be spared. At the present moment, this successful piece is being rehearsed at Terry's Theatre by the company which Mr. T. W. Robertson is going to take into the country. Mr. Robertson will himself play Mr. Terry's part, Mrs. Robertson (Miss Cora Stuart) will play Miss Millett's, Miss Emilie Gratton will be the Lavender, and Mr. J. B. Gordon the genial Irish doctor.

The rôle of the Lord Chancellor in "Faust to Date" is now being performed nightly by Mr. Harry Parker, who I am bound to say, is doing great improvement on his predecessor. He "makes up" like Sir Charles Russell, and has some amusing "patter." He also takes part with Mr. Lomen in a duet, "I can make no objection to that," which receives several encores nightly.

Mr. Charles Wilmot, who played Dribbles in "Good for Nothing" at the Grand on Friday, has had a long and honourable career as actor as well as in the character of manager. Before he came to London, about twenty years ago, he had made himself very popular in Australia in a wide range of parts. Returning home after fourteen years' absence, he was first seen at the Queen's, and thence went to the Adelphi, playing Gong in "Green Bushes" and Kinchin in "Flowers of the Forest."

After that Mr. Wilmot went to the Lyceum for opera bouffe ("Chilperic" and "Little Faust"), to the St. James's for opera, and the Grand for comedy, with Mr. J. S. Clark, and to the Haymarket, with that actor. Then came his long connection with the Duke's Theatre and "New Babylon," and his lengthy country tour in "The World." A more competent actor than Mr. Wilmot, in his own line, is not to be found in London.

JACK ALLROUND.

In reply to "Matron," who asks for a very rich Christmas plum pudding. I can answer for the following. The materials given may be divided into two or three good-sized puddings, and after they have been boiled, if you hang them up in their cloths in the dry warm kitchen they will be as good a month hence, or this time twelve months, as on the coming Christmas Day, only requiring to be reheated for an hour when you wish to serve them. One pound and a half very finely crumbed bread, half a pound of flour, two pounds finely shred and carefully chopped beef suet, two pounds very finely chopped apples (the cores omitted, but a great improvement), two pounds muscatel raisins, weighed after being stoned carefully (cut open but do not chop the raisins), two pounds currants, washed, picked carefully of stones, and dried before the fire, two pounds moist sugar, a quarter of a pound candied lemon and citron peel cut into thin slices, a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of ground ginger, one nutmeg grated, the juice of one lemon and the rind of two lemons grated, two ounces of sweet almonds, blanched and beaten up together, a wine glass and a half of whisky or brandy, and if needed to moisten to a stiff paste, a little milk. Mix the dry ingredients first as told for the plainer pudding given two weeks ago, then add the eggs, and lastly the whisky. Tie up with or without mould or basin in a well-floured pudding cloth, put into boiling water, and boil for seven or eight hours.

"C. W." wishes to know what is "the method adopted to clean a lady's crape muff." Deft fingers and delicate handling are needed to deal with a fabric like crape, but unless the material is in a very bad condition it may be done. Here is one mode of proceeding. Thoroughly melt some gum arabic in a very little water. Get some good black ink (not blue black) say one penny bottle, and mix one or two drops of the thick melted gum with it, grinding and mixing the two well together, but the ink must have no appearance of being in the least thickened. Rip off and dust the crape trimmings, spread them right side up on a table with some old black ink or black stuff under them, laying books or weights on the crape to keep it steady; then with a large camelhair brush dipped in the ink go over the crape, and almost as soon as the ink is deposited lightly wipe it off with a piece of soft old silk. When the crape is refreshed retrim the muff.

"Kindly inform me the way to make brine to salt fresh pork so that it will be ready for use in a fortnight or so for five weeks or more." I write "W. P." A very good pickle for pork is—boil half a pound of common salt, a quarter of a pound salt pruned, a quarter of a pound saltpetre, a pound and a half loaf sugar, and two pounds bay-salt in two gallons of water for half an hour, skim the liquor carefully, and when cold put it into the tub. The time the pork will be ready for use depends greatly on taste. Thin pieces, kept with a weight under under this brine, will be ready for some palates in a few days. The hand will take longer, and the leg more than double the time of the thin pieces.

"A Well-wisher" asks for "a good embrocation for rheumatism or sprains." Among a mul-

titude of remedies, all good in certain cases, I give the following excellent embrocation for the relief of muscular rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, &c. One well-beaten egg, half a pint vinegar, one ounce spirits of turpentine, half an ounce spirits of camphor, quarter of an ounce spirits of wine, well mixed and beaten together, then put in a bottle and well shaken together for full ten minutes; after which, closely cork to keep out the air. It will be ready for use in half an hour, and should be rubbed in two or three times a day.

"C. W. B. Cowfold" wants a recipe for making almond rock or hardbake. Well butter a shallow tin, and split a number of sweet almonds in halves, laying them the split side down all over the buttered tin. Roll brown sugar until when you dip a stick into water and then into the boiling mass, and again into water, the sugar adhering to it cracks on the touch. When the sugar has reached this condition, pour it over the almonds till all are covered with a thin coat of sugar; let it cool.

"I have some carved alabaster ornaments which have got broken through being packed improperly. I have tried two different ways of mending them (glue and cement and lime with white of egg), but failed. Can you assist me with a good recipe?" A very good mending medium for alabaster, Derbyshire spar, &c., may be obtained by mixing twenty parts of litharge with one part of freshly burned lime in fine dry powder, the two worked into a putty with linseed oil. It sets in a few hours. To set quickly take yellow resin eight parts to one part beeswax, melt these together, and then stir in four parts finely powdered plaster of Paris. This mixture must be kept heated to the melting point of resin, and the pieces to be joined must be also heated to the same point. The resin and plaster of Paris in the above proportions are sometimes used to mend broken china. A good mender uses the three ingredients in equal parts of each. In all cases the object to be mended, as well as the medium, must be heated as above.

"A Contented Reader" desires a good recipe for baking powder; she requires it for cakes, and wishes to know how much should go to a pound of flour. Take half a pound of tartaric acid and crush it into a fine powder, add three-quarters of a pound of carbonate of soda and three-quarters of a pound of bicarbonate of soda, mix these well and put the powder into a tin box or large, well-dried bottle, which cork. Store in a dry place. A heaped teaspoonful to be used to each pound of material.

GENERAL CHATTER.

The present issue of the *People* is the last which will be published at the premises where it came into existence. Not without regret those associated with its fortunes will quit the old shop. It needs must when necessity anglic or diabolic compels. Even as the growth of a young giant compels its parents to provide the child with new clothes long before the old ones are worn out, so has the growth of this wonderful journal forced upon its proprietors a change of residence. So, bid a kindly farewell to 116, Strand, and, with light hearts and robust confidence, migrate to the new palace of journalistic industry at Milford-lane.

Are the police powerless to suppress the black-mail vendors, male and female, who now terrorise some West-end districts? The Mendicant Society evidently believes so, or it would not lay the blame on the public for not contributing with sufficient liberality to its funds. A pretty joke, truly. The suppression of professional mendicancy is a part of the work for which the police are paid, and I cannot see either rhyme or reason in calling upon the ratepayers to pay another body to perform the duty. The evil is increasing apace; I know localities where ladies are afraid to leave the well-frequented thoroughfares lest they should chance upon a ruffianly black-mailer.

There is another matter to which the police might with advantage give attention. It is not for the first time that the duty has fallen upon me to direct their notice to the omnibus ruder which goes on regularly every morning. To say nothing of the danger, the cruelty to the unfortunate horses is scandalous to the last degree. If any one doubts it, let him take station in the Bayswater-road any time between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m., and he will soon receive convincing proof. I hold that cantering or galloping should entail the driver's appearance before a magistrate. Let that be made the rule, and this illegitimate form of sport will cease at once.

A tender-hearted metropolitan clergyman writing a letter of encouragement and sympathy to the director of the Upper Mission, writes: "Give my love to all the lepers I kiss them in spirit. Better, perhaps, so to do the occasional business than in person. Leprosy is contagious, I believe."

It is immensely gratifying to see that, almost without a single exception, boards of guardians are determined to adhere to the good old custom of dispensing beer on Christmas Day to the paupers under their control. The good-body folk strive hard every year to eliminate this element of joviality on the pretext that some of the paupers get fuddled. I sincerely hope they do; it would bring a break into the monotony of workhouse life. But it must, indeed, be a weak head which cannot stand the exhilarating effect of a pint of malt.

What, another great theatre and another restaurant close to the Strand? Such, it appears, is the purpose of the capitalists who purchased the Salisbury estate. The whole of the area is to be cleared to begin with, and then will arise a square of six-storied palaces, including two for the proprietors in question. I know some of the paupers of that few old habitues will sadly miss the quaint, if ugly, features to which they have become accustomed. There was a quietness and an unpretentiousness about Cecil-street and Salisbury-street which had a peculiar charm for "old boys," and I doubt whether the new square will be an improvement in these details.

The Bayswater bazaar, where the stall-holders appeared in costumes borrowed from the "Arabian Nights," was, I understand, a great success in every way. For once in a way English ladies looked really well in Oriental garments; so much so, that there is some risk of Bloomer habits coming into fashion for everyday use. Tell it not in Gath, but there is a whisper that when high school girls play cricket they wear damask of masculine cut. Well, there is sense in that; if women must play many games they must adopt manly clothing if they ever hope to make themselves efficient.

The coolest thing on record is Mr. Booth's audacious application to the Home Secretary to lend or give the Salvation Army £15,000 for certain benevolent purposes. This is coming it rather too strong. What have the Salvationists ever done that they should be entrusted with the distribution of State funds? Why, the Church of England itself would not have dared to make such an unwarrantable request, although its members amount to more than half of the population. Mr. Booth knew, of course, that he had not the slightest chance of putting the screw on Mr. Matthews. It was merely an advertisement of Salvationist philanthropy. I prefer the philanthropy which does not put its hands into other folk's pockets.

The new Commissioner of Police might advantageously take a stroll along the Strand some rainy night between seven and nine o'clock and note the enormous number of crawling cabs, note often how the greatest difficulty in crossing the street is to get the cabs to stop, and the numerous theatres and other places of public entertainment do not make a joint representation on the subject to Scotland Yard.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE

" UNEMPLOYED."

Want to Pick their Work.

After a meeting of persons calling themselves unemployed on Clerkenwell Green, a deputation of six waited, at the Mansion House, on the Lord Mayor, who promised to consider their proposals for the betterment of the unemployed work. His lordship said he sympathized deeply with the unemployed as any man could, and all his life he had tried to improve the condition of the working classes by giving them a step up. He did not want to drag down the upper classes, but he should like to see a levelling up and a better diffusion of wealth. Then, he asked the deputation to suggest the work which should be started and employees created from the public rates to give work for the unemployed, he very much doubted the propriety of the request. Addressing the men, he asked, if he got them (the six before him) work next day, at the Chelsea rate of pay, would they accept it? Some of the men said that was not asking for anything, but for the other class and another day he could not take employment to which they were probably unaccustomed.—The Lord Mayor said they

came to him as representatives and samples of a class who wanted work, and he made them an offer at which they hesitated.—After some further discussion, the Lord Mayor said he would consider the matter they had laid before him; but he was by no means sure that it was the duty of the Government, or the corporation, or the Metropolitan Board of Works, to provide work at the expense of the ratepayers.—One of them asked him why he could not give the work to the Government, and he answered that he was not sure that they had the right to do so.—The Lord Mayor for bread and he had given them a stone?—The Lord Mayor said that would be an exceedingly impertinent and quite misleading version of their interview. They did not want charity, and he would like to see that no special work could be made from the Mansion House object whose centres of distribution were so unsatisfactory as was the case with the Unemployed Relief Fund three years ago.

SPANISH EXHIBITION, 1893.
All matters have now been definitely settled for holding the Spanish Exhibition at Earl's Court, upon the site of the late Italian Exhibition when the president will be the Duke of Wellington, Grandee of Spain, and the vice-president, Colonel G. T. North. The industrial section will consist of a display of the various manufactures of Spain and her colonies, whereby the public will be enabled to appreciate the value of the Spanish peninsula. A special selection of paintings and sculpture by Spanish artists, and representative collections of articles from the chief centres of Spanish industry, including lace, Cordova leather, Toledo steel, Damascus ware, &c., will be included. Many descriptions of products will also be included, including the raw materials, food stuffs, minerals, &c., and the future will be made of the costumes worn in the

different provinces. Spanish streets, villages and shops will be erected and peopled by men and women from the different districts, in their picturesque dresses. The process of manufacturing cigars from the tobacco leaf up to the finished article will be made a strong feature, and ample provision is being made for the amusement section. There will be daily exhibitions of bull fights without the necessity of any other amusements being practised. A large number of bull fighters and assistants have been engaged, and a herd of Andalusian bulls will be imported.

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LADIES' REMEDY.—CHANGE OF LIFE.

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1887.—Dear Sir,—The Electrostatic Machine has been
of great service to me, especially in connection with
improving the general vitality of the system. I am
an old lady who at a critical time in life had to
resist getting into the hands of quacks. But now, thank
you, my daughter has also completely recovered. You
say, 'Do not stop.' I do not stop. I shall continue
again, but since wearing the Electrostatic Belt has
become quite strong, and can walk miles without
rest. You say, 'Do not stop.' I do not stop. I shall
further information about these excellent meth-
ods of cure.—Yours faithfully (Signed), M. F. Osbourne."

HARTNELL'S ELECTROSTATIC BELT

Restores impaired vitality, strengthens the nerves and builds up the muscle, assists in the assimilation of food, and stimulates the functions of various organs, it increases their productivity, improves nutrition, regulates the intestines, and secures uniformly

EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

Major PARENTHAN, Longfellow House, Armagh, writes: "Electro-lytic Bell has completely cured me of Rheumatic Gout."

Mr. R. J. WATSON, 15, Market-street, Harwich, writes: "Harness' Electro-lytic Bell has completely cured me of a severe case of Rheumatism."

Chief, and have extremely been getting better, and am now quite free from pain."

SHATTERED NERVES RESTORED by means of Harness' Electro-lytic Bell.

Captain S. LATHAM, of 21, Chester-terrace, Sunderland, writes: "I am very glad to inform you that my nerves are now completely restored."

feel twenty years younger since I have worn it.
A. A. GARR, Esq., F.R.S., Chiswick-road, London,
New-road, London, W. "I have obtained great
benefit from wearing your Electrophonic Appliances."
The pains in my heart have left me, and I feel stronger
both generally and locally."

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Personally or by letter on application to

MR. C. B. HARNES,
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patented by Royal Letters Patent in the United Kingdom and all foreign countries. The warm especially applies to the leaders and circulars of persons who, under colourable plagiarism of our title endeavour to imitate our success.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m.

The past war has been eventful, inasmuch as it has elicited a variety of opinions with regard to the site of the future shooting meetings of the N.R.A. The Northern Volunteers appear to be very much provoked at the selection, but the proposition that the meeting should be held alternately at Aintree, was one which could never have been entertained by gentlemen who studied the case. Cannock Chase is undoubtedly the most suitable position, and could have been selected, but here again the association, although aided, perhaps, by the residents of the locality, would have had to put their hands pretty deep down into their pockets before they could have acquired the land.

It is to be regretted that even now the association is not content with the Government offer, and that it has resolved to demand certain rights of the public Common. There was no occasion for this, as there is abundance of Crown land which is available without resorting to this course. I reckon one of the objects of acquiring the right of user of Bisleigh to be independent of the War Office, and to have one piece of ground they can call their own. Of course, the greater portion of the land is within the Aldershot command, and in the same camp as the others, and will probably be selected for the officer in charge of the division. It is to be hoped the selections will prove more judicious than those which have hitherto been made from officers quartered in the Home District.

AN UNROBED JUDGE.

The business of the City of London Court commenced yesterday in the new building in Guildhall Yard. On the arrival of the judge court, a curious scene was witnessed. The registrar and other officials were in their usual robes but Mr. Commissioner Kerr was in his ordinary attire, with hat and gloves on and umbrella in hand. He seated himself on the bench, took off his hat, and commenced the business. It appeared that a judge's room has been provided, but the learned commissioner has declined to use it because the entrance is also used by the bailiffs as the entrance to their rooms.

SUPPOSED MURDERS. The body of a boy named Harris, who has been missing from his home near Maidstone for about a fortnight, has been discovered in a wood near Chatham. The body had been horribly disfigured. The child is supposed to have been decoyed by a female tramp, he having been observed with a strange woman on the day he was first missed.—A mysterious discovery was made at Carleton this week. The body of a young man—a draper's assistant named Early—is picked up in a ditch near the railway station. The police have the matter in hand, but have as yet no means of unravelling the mystery.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL
TROTTER, M.P.**

The remains of the late Colonel Henry J. Trotter, M.P. for Colchester, went on Tuesday to the family vault in the South-Eastern burial-ground, Bishop Auckland, and at the head of the grave of his ancestors. At the head of the grave is a handsome carved tombstone from the original design. It is a strange coincidence that the father of the deceased Colonel was accidentally killed by a fall from a horse some years ago. A stranger is it that the death of the father occurred on the same day of the same month as that of his son who was buried on Tuesday.

**ALLEGED DETENTION AT A
REGISTRY OFFICE.**

At the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday a respectfully-dressed man asked Mr. De Rutzen for advice under the following circumstances. He was in want of a servant and put himself in communication with a suitable young woman who was lodging at a registry office in the Edgware road. He had been told that he must not accept the situation, but she and her luggage were being detained at the office. They would not let her go unless she paid a fee of 5s. Applicant wanted one of his female servants to the office. On Tuesday evening to see the young woman, she was not allowed to see her by the people at the office, who said they knew she had come to see the applicant. He himself then went to the office when he was seized hold of, and an attempt was made to force him out. He said he was then fetched and the man at the office, applicant thought, left to call one, but a minutes afterwards he returned with a drunken fellow, when, thinking discretion was the better part of valour, applicant left the office. Mr. De Rutzen said he would grant a summons against the young man if she applied to him. Applicant replied that the difficulty she had to contend with was that they would not let her out of the office until she paid 5s. He said that on Tuesday evening she was passing by said that complaints were frequently being made of the way in which the establishment was being conducted.—Mr. De Rutzen said that these registry offices towards the servant girls whom they got into their lodgings was something more than disgraceful. He thought the opportunity would come when he should be able to deal with those responsible as some of the girls were. He said he would grant a summons against the applicant to take out a summons against, and then he would see what could be done. The public were indebted to applicant for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

BANDITS IN NORMANDY.

The driver of the mail cart between Gisors and Vernon, near Rouen, was murdered at midnight on the 10th inst. It is supposed that he was attacked by robbers or poachers, who inhabited the Forest of Tilly, and who are evidently able to carry their trade with as much impunity within thirty miles of Paris in the year 1888 as if we were in the days of Dumaresq and Lescaurges. The driver, who was murdered, was a stout fellow of 25. He had a good horse, a fierce dog, and a revolver, and in reply to his friends, who repeatedly cautioned him of the danger which he incurred driving through the wood at midnight, particularly as an attempt to murder a courier had been made in the same place some weeks ago. Ancellel went to say that he feared nobody. He was seized by the bandits, who then tried to stop the horse in order to plunder the mail bags, but the animal started off and entered the courtyard of the chateau at a gallop. The driver, who had discovered Ancellel murdered, then returned and lying dead in a pool of blood in the back of the cart. The gendarmes have as yet been unable to discover any traces of the murderers.

The curative powers of Harness' Electropathic Belt cannot be too widely known. It is the only bona fide galvanic belt recommended by thousands (see testimony) a simple, natural, and speedy cure for all Rheumatic Affections, Impaired Vitality, Liver and Diseases, Ladies' Ailments, &c. Pamphlet and Advice had (Gratis) personally or by letter, on application to Mr. Harness, Consulting Medical Electrician, the Medical Electricians' (Limited), 22, Oxford-street, London, W. (C)

In the published plan of the handsome square to be erected on the area about to be cleared bounded by Cecil and Salisbury streets in Strand, is a design for a new theatre, but the whom for the room built is not yet known. —
The first, and most, and press critics for the second, were invited to a special performance "Brantingham Hall," given at the St. James on Tuesday afternoon. Though the acting, chiefly in the part played by Miss Julia Neilson, showing a manifest improvement upon the first night representation, the play, with its initial error of motive, remained virtually the same. Otherwise the piece has much fresh and careful work in it, notably in the lighter scenes of comedy, as in the *Ecumenian* paper. —
Madame Bernhardt, before leaving Bucharest is, by Royal request, a private performance of scene from the "Dame aux Camelias," which sensibly affected Queen Natalie that she burst into tears; at this sight the actress, touched by the effect of her part, also began to weep, thereby causing an interruption in the representation of the play. Madame Bernhardt afterwards proceeded on her professional tour to Constantinople, where the presentation of "Theodor" announced by her was at once decided by the Sultan's censor without assignment, but presumably because so short a time as fifteen centuries ago the wandering wife of the Emperor Justinian had played pranks in the Byzantine capital. The Moslem padishah is strangely sensitive in respecting the moral character of the Christian Emperors who once upon a time preceded him at the Golden Horn. — It is said that Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell the Novelist, novice though she be—historical, as well as managerially—will shortly appear upon her own stage as the heroine of a comedy adapted from the Spanish. —
The report, proved true, of the production of the new play by Messrs. Stephen and Tristram, accepted by the enterprising managers, will have to be deferred. — As rumour runs, Mr. Boucicaut is seriously ill in New York. — The site of the Fempie Club for new playhouse for Miss Murray has been abandoned in favour of one further west, as unannounced. — The week just closed has seen the last of "The Armada" for the present at Drury Lane, where it is to be withdrawn to make room for rehearsals of the pantomime. — But it is probable that the magnificent spectacle of the night will warrant a revival of this stirring drama in the spring. — Amusements will be bountifully provided in London for children during the holidays, with the pantomime at Drury Lane, Hengler's Circus at Covent Garden; "Goody Shoes" at the Court; "Alice in Wonderland the Globe;" and "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Opera Comique—all afternoon entertainments except the pantomime and circus. —
Two stories are going the round of theatrical gossip. Mr. Gilbert, of Brantingham Hall, has told St. James that he is disgusted with the press and public for their reception of the play he has resolved never to write another scene; the other, that the dramatist, furious at the terms of the critique of his play in the *Daily Graph*, has addressed the proprietors of the journal demanding the dismissal of Mr. Clermont Scott, the writer of the notice. There is a sense in the first rumour; but the second is too preposterous to be credited. — As the *monde de Montaigne*, in Mr. Campbell Clarendon's adaptation of the French comedy first reproduced at the Grand Theatre on Monday, Miss Kate Vaughan acquitted herself in a highly creditable manner, proving that she possesses in a marked degree the power of personating characters of an emotional type. Miss Vaughan's interpretation of a difficult part was much enhanced by the capable support received from Mr. H. J. Lethcote, Mr. C. F. Miss G. Noble, and Mrs. Campbell Bradlee. Mr. Gascoigne, whose management of the Mirabelle Theatre has been so commendable, was the source of new arrangements several companies. Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne take annual benefit on Wednesday next, under distinguished patronage, when "She Steps to Conquer" will be played. — "Irene" is the title of the grand ballet to be produced at the Alhambra on Monday. The action will take place in tableaux, and Signorina Lernani will be one of the principal danseuses, this being her first

This reminds me of another matter. The Lord Mayor has expressed a desire to do all he can for the Volunteers. I do not exactly know what peculiar rights the H.A.C. have to the ground and buildings they now occupy, but every one is aware that the City of London Volunteers require a drill ground, and that there is abundance of space at the headquarters of the H.A.C. If they have any saleable rights why not buy them up? The ground is only used by the company and the Militia, and by neither body very much. The Lord Mayor would really be rendering an invaluable service to the City Volunteers if he would take steps to give them the right of user of the ground.

It is very amusing to read that the Devil's Own intend forming a corps of mounted infantry. Where are they to get the men from? The Inns of Court Volunteers are at present sadly below the required strength, and they have been told that they must meet the Government requirements by next spring. Yet they are going in for a mounted company, the uniform of which is to be light grey.

Another good corps is going wrong. I refer to the University men. They have to muster in full strength by next March, or have their name taken out of the Army List altogether. There are a many other fields open to young men who are fond of outdoor sports, that it is hardly surprising so few should join the Volunteers. Yet it is to be regretted the corps should fall off as it has done for in the event of the embodiment of a large number of Volunteers, one would naturally look to such corps as a sort of nursery for our officers.

So at last the Northern District is to be divided. It was long felt to be too large, and great complaints have been made from Lancashire with regard to it. With the coming financial year there are to appear on the scene two general officers instead of one. Their headquarters are to be at Chester and York, instead of, as formerly, at York only. The removal of the headquarters from Manchester to York some few years ago have given ground for dissatisfaction. It is probable that one of those court proceedings which nobody expects the authorities in Pall Mall could assign a reason for.

The war game is progressing merrily in London. The Westminster Town Hall appears to be the favourite scene of operations. I was present at one of the other evening, and was really struck by the great interest which was shown, not only by the principals, but by the onlookers. An amount of blunders were made on both sides, and it struck me as being somewhat singular that no one was present who was in such a position as to be able to point them out to the players. It is unpardonably simple gave his decision without any comment.

Our friends in Australia are in earnest with regard to the formation of a navy. There are being constructed five vessels which are to steam nineteen knots, and two torpedo boats twenty knots. They are to be called the Pandora, Pelorus, Persian, Phoenix, and Psyche.

From the returns of the number of metropolitan Volunteers recently issued, the total shows there are 35,500 officers and men in the ranks, a decrease of 723 in comparison with the return of 1887. Considering the change which has taken place in the requirements of men who have to earn the capitation grant, the decrease is not so large as might have been expected. For my own part, I should much like to see the number still further reduced by the weeding out of both officers and men who still remain in the ranks, but who are utterly unfit for active service. A small force, and a strong force, is infinitely preferable and more serviceable than mere numbers.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS
2nd LONDON.—The orderly-room will be closed, and all dis-
suspended, from December 15th to January 10th, 1899.
Company's smoking concert will take place in the drill hall
December 29th, at 6.0 p.m. E Company's smoking concert
take place in the drill hall, on Saturday, January 12th, at
Corporal Clifford, B Company, to be lance-sergeant from
December. Private F. J. Lovelock, F Company, is transfe-

[illegible]

Football, details for special duty. Drill suspended and military room closed from 11th inst. to 6th January, 1939.

TWO TOWNS HAMLETS.—All drills and parades are discontinued from 15th December, 1938, to Tuesday, 13th January, 1939, on which date the battalion will parade at headquarters at 5 p.m. in plain clothes.

RECRUITING OFFICER.—The duty for the ensuing week, 6 (or 7) days, will be performed by Mr. J. H. G. (or Mr. J. H. G. "Janor") Company. Wednesday, school of arms, 8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.; Thursday, drill, 8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.; Friday, drill (except for recruits) until Saturday, 19th January, parades drill every Thursday at 8.0 p.m. during the recess.

IN LOVE WITH AN ACTRESS.
The details of the suicide of the young Englishman Arthur E. N. Reid, in Montreal, are very sensational. It appears that after being filled with three up a commission which he held in a cavalry regiment and set out for South America, where he tried his hand at sheep farming; but this did not pay, and he drifted north, and after rambling through the cities of the west, finally stopped in the north-west ranching district. After joining a hunting party he returned to Montreal a few weeks ago, and took up his quarters at the Windsor. While there the Lydia Thompson theatrical company arrived, and he was once more under an introduction to one of the leading ladies of the troupe, Miss Flora Greenwood. The rest of the week he spent in her company. Then came the news of his suicide, caused, the members of the company said, by the girl refusing to marry him. But the story runs that he had spent the morning with the girl in her room. She went to the theatre, and after the matinee performance wished to remain in the green-room, but was told that this was against the rules. Then she told the whole story, which was communicated to the hotel clerk, and Reid was found lying dead in bed.

DRUNKENNESS.
According to a Parliamentary paper just issued, there were in England and Wales during the three years 1885-87 442,736 convictions for drunkenness or offences arising therefrom, of these 40,394 offences were committed on Sunday. It would appear that the greatest proportion of Sunday offences is in Wales than in England, the total in the Principality being 2,594 out of 23,493, and in England 37,790 out of 419,243 total convictions. In the metropolitan police district the number of convictions has fallen from 16,758 in 1885 to 14,886 in 1887 (and this was in spite of a rise to 18,578 in the intervening year), while Sunday convictions fell from 1,389 to 1,217 in the same interval. For the purposes of this return Sunday is supposed to begin half an hour after midday, and those who get intoxicated and commit offences between that time are reckoned as on Sunday. If the year 1887 be taken as a basis, of all offences committed in Wales through drunkenness, one in every 9 is committed on Sunday; in England, one in every 11; and in London, one in every 12. It is more interesting to note that, in the three years taken together, in Wales one offence was committed for every 57 inhabitants (the 1881 census is taken), in England one for every 59, and in London one for every 64. It should also be mentioned to the credit of Helston, St. Ives, Bideford, Bournemouth, St. Helena, Stanford, Banbury, Bocking, Chard, Southwold, and Sudbury, that in these towns no case of Sunday drunkenness is recorded during any one of the three years. On the other hand, of the 21 offences (of the kind named) in the county of Flint during 1887 as many as 17 were committed on Sunday.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.
At the Ulster Winter Assizes, Thomas Holland, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, was tried for the manslaughter of Patrick Kelly, in county Louth. Kelly, hearing a shot, ran out of his house with a pitchfork, and soon after another shot was heard. He ran into the nearest neighbour's house, mortally wounded, bringing in Holland's gun. He then sent out a child, who brought in Holland's cap off the road. Holland, when arrested, made no statement. The dying man, in his deposition, identified him as having shot him in the abdomen, after which a struggle took place, and he abandoned the gun. The jury found evidence for the charge, and that Holland bore a good character, and often shot plovers in the vicinity. —The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, followed by applause.

AN IMPUDENT APPLICATION.
At the Thames Police Court a person named Lewis Lynes, who is known as belonging to the Socialist gang, made the following application to Mr. Saunders, the presiding magistrate: I am twenty years. Three weeks ago I was discharged from employment, and have since been out of work. I wish to know from you whether it would constitute an illegal act on my part if I was to enter a firm of Government contractors in my trade and demand, as an English workman, to be employed, and refuse to leave tomorrow morning if I didn't have a right to live by honest labour.—Mr. Saunders: I don't exactly understand what it is you want?—Lynes: I want work, and can't get any. I wish to go to a firm of Government contractors.—Mr. Saunders: Are they willing to take you?—Lynes: No, but what I want to know is, will it constitute an illegal act if I won't leave until they give me work?—Mr. Saunders: Well, that.—Lynes: The Government is responsible for the welfare of the community. If they reduce the hours of labour I can get employment.—Mr. Saunders: I have nothing to do with it. You can't force your services on an unwilling firm. You had better write to the Home Secretary.—Lynes: But suppose he won't listen to me?—Mr. Saunders: I have nothing to do with the Home Secretary. But I can get no work.—Mr. Saunders: There is the union.—Lynes: You suggest that, instead of working, I should go to the union?—Mr. Saunders: All poor people who have no work to do go there.—Lynes: Don't you think it better for the hours of labour to be reduced? Will you write yourself to the Home Secretary to reduce the hours of labour?—Mr. Saunders: I don't want to do it. It would be a piece of impudence on my part to do so. I cannot help you.—Lynes then withdrew.

CARD-PLAYING IN COMMERCIAL HOTELS.

At Stockton Police Court, Mr. Thomas Crane Jackson, landlord of the Commercial Hotel, one of the largest commercial houses in the town, was charged with permitting gaming on his licensed premises.—The evidence was to the effect that 'at about a quarter to one on the morning of the 5th inst. some police officers looked past the side of the commercial-room blind in the Commercial hotel house and saw a number of commercial gentlemen playing at cards. One party were playing at "Nap," and were exchanging money, silver and copper. The playing went on till about two o'clock, when the presence of the police outside was presumably detected by the waiter, who rushed the commercial gentlemen to their rooms. The waiter was then admitted, but Mr. Jackson objected to their going upstairs. They, however, persisted in doing so, and at the head of the stairs they found three of the commercial gentlemen who had been playing. Mr. Jackson then admitted that there had been card-playing, but that he had no right to remove them from the hotel which they made their home.—The bench fined the defendant £10 and costs.

DISTURBANCES ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Captain Crawford and his men, according to news from Sierra Leone up to the 26th ult., succeeded in arresting the chief Fah Woodoodoo though not without bloodshed, some natives having been killed and others wounded.

News from the Ghangroo district reports the probability of another war, some of the natives being said to be conspiring with some of the powerful chief in the interior. The Shamsagoo chief has arrested several of the malcontents, and put them in prison. Owing to the war scare, however, a number of the peacefully disposed interior inhabitants have left their homes, some of the villages being almost deserted.

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PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF ALDERSHOT CAMP.

It is reported that the War Office has under consideration the enlargement of the camp at Aldershot, and that inquiries have been made as to the amount of extra accommodation which will be required. The chief increase will, of course, be in infantry, and it is expected that accommodation for about 2,000 men will be provided next year in excess of those now in camp. This will mean at least three battalions of infantry. It is intended to add to the number of the artillery at present stationed in the camp, and at least two batteries extra are expected to be provided for in next year's Estimates. In addition to these an increase in the Departmental staff at Aldershot is looked for, and the camp will be expected to be increased to the extent of at least 4,000 men. Aldershot will then be about the largest standing camp in existence.

RIGHT FIND WORK NEARER HOME.
Mullingar correspondent reports some extraordinary "miracles" which have been wrought by Canon Larkin, from Surrey. He was followed by Mullingar by a number of followers from Clavon where he is said to cure the deaf, lame, and blind. At daylight on Tuesday his hotel was swarmed with the sick. The correspondent says cases came under his own notice in which an old man, named Gher, having placed himself under the influence of Father Larkin, threw away his crutches and sat jumping about the street. A young lad, who had suffered from hip disease for some years, also dispensed with his crutch, and walked away from the hotel. A man named M'Cormick, one blind for years, recovered his sight. The neighbourhood of the hotel is crowded with invalids waiting to see Father Larkin.

THE TALK OF THE CITY.
 From "The Washington Evening News."

THE sudden restoration to health of Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Birmingham, who has been an invalid for many years, now quits the talk of the city. It seems that for a number years he has been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, sometimes being bedridden for six months at a time. He has used various doctors, and used many so-called rheumatic medicines, in his effort to obtain relief, without avail. Finally, Mr. George Bellhouse, chief of the Birmingham Fire Brigade, gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and from the very first application he experienced great relief from pain. Mr. Edwards is 62 years of age, and says that he never during his life has been so well as he is now, owing to the use of the St. Jacobs Oil. Dr. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, was a great sufferer from rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil. He says the effect was simply marvellous. Mr. Wm. Howes, civil engineer, 63, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, suffered over twenty years with rheumatism. Nothing relieved him. Then tried St. Jacobs Oil. It acted like magic. It cured him. Rev. Edward Singleton, M.A., 20, Bournevor-road, Streatham, says: "St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain directly." Thomas Collins, 41, Thomaston-street, Kirkdale, Liverpool, sufferer of the Laesivoid and Torticollis, was cured, using St. Jacobs Oil. St. Jacobs Oil was completely ended after six months' suffering from severe rheumatism in the ankles. James McKenzie, corporal, Royal Engineers, stationed at Athlone, was nearly crazy with neuralgia in his face and head, when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil was procured and applied to the afflicted parts. The pain ceased at once as if by magic. Mr. J. Wilkinson, 83, Bentham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain and brought about an effectual cure.

The above stories are fully entitled to the most careful consideration of every thinking man and woman. The statements given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Every one will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests, it received six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else fails. It has cured people who have been lame for years, and who have been twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the root.

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Cures All Disorders of the Blood.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.**

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Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life
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**IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.
IT DOES NOT NAUSEATE OR PRODUCE A LOATHING FOR FOOD, LIKE THE PLAIN OIL.**

THE Hypophosphites and Oil are so skillfully combined that they are much more potent in building up flesh and strength than if taken separately, and it is to-day the best remedial agent for the cure of

CONSUMPTION
CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ANEMIA,
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
AND
GENERAL DEBILITY
THAT EXIST.

Physicians universally prescribe it in preference to the plain oil, having seen its remarkable curative effects.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Can be bought of any Chemists at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

A Free Sample 4oz. bottle will be sent to anyone who will
write for it, they will pay carriage on receipt. Address—

SCOTT AND BOWNE,
25, FARRINGDON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Third London Rifles.

Bloomsbury (19th Middlesex) Rifles

Volunteers was proved by the fact that 200 gun
had been put at their disposal, which would require
to horse them no fewer than 8,000 horses. It had
been said that we were too weak in our armament
Never had the British fleet been so strong as at
moment. We might, of course, be better equipped
pared; but, as a matter of fact, we were stronger
than at any previous period. It was true there could be
disguising the fact that our responsibilities were
also enormous increased, and that the greatest
anxiety must prevail in any naval crisis
the continuance of our food supply.
called upon the Volunteers to remember
grave responsibilities they had now assumed, a
to be prepared to learn many things which

COSTUME BALLAD CONCERT.

THE CLYDE CRICKET CLUB.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON

THE UNEMPLOYED--DEPUTATION T

three months

Though you —
Rub! Rub! Rub!
And you —
Scrub! Scrub! Scrub!
You'll find that
It's not in your power
In the old-fashioned way
To do in a day
What HOPSON's
Will do in an hour!
Never wash, clean, or scour without using HOPSON'S Soap.
A pure dry Soap in Fine Powder. Second washing, soap
leaves no mark. — (Advt.)

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

MAD DOGS AT WILLESDEN.

bite was inflicted the dog was poisoned by chemist, and buried in a field near Willemsd.

HARSH LANDLORDS AND DEFAULTING

tenants of apartments for which they paid advance. Work was slack, and because they were four days in arrears the landlord had taken the

THE "SWEATING" INQUIRY.

Prejudice against preserved food has disappeared,
LIBBY, McNEILL AND LIBBY'S COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF

THE MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN

tendance there that night, as he thought that it showed a bond of unity between the various Conservative clubs in South London. It was of

POOR CHILDREN AT "THE VIC."

soup to disappear. Many children were so young that they required to be fed by their elders, and some were found in their teens.

commenced clinking the spoons against the bar to inform those at the bar that they were ready.

THE DOG PATIENT AT KING

On Saturday there was placed in the lobby of King's College Hospital a replica of the Academy picture which records an incident at

Mr. George Percival Wyatt held an in-

nd who was found suffocated in bed on the 5th
de. The jury returned a verdict of accident

"ELECTRIC AND PULFIBO PINE TREATMENT."—man and woman suffering from gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, paralysis, epilepsy, liver complaint, nervous debility, and all the ailments of the system. It is one of Johnson's *Electric and Pulfibo Belts*, which combine the well-known efficacy of a powerful Voltaic Battery of unique construction with the medicinal properties of the *Pulfibo*. Dr. W. G. Johnson is the pioneer of *Electro-pneumatic* treatment and his *Electric-Belt* is the most scientific and best of all appliances ever used for the treatment of the above ailments. It restores your health, save your pocket, and "give you life living." Write at once for pamphlet (post free) *Electric and Pulfibo Belts*. True, and successful. W. G. Johnson, *Medico-Electric Belt*, True, and successful.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.
A shocking accident occurred on the

Samuel Walker, who, whilst stepping on
train, which was in motion, fell between
wheels, and both his legs were severely injured.
He was taken to the hospital.

At a Crimes Act Court held last week at Keale, county Limerick, Patrick Dempsey

Mr. Justice Chitty last week made an order

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter received last week information of the death of William Joseph B.

At the North Camberwell Conservative
Beckham Grove, a smoking concert was given

SAID THIS THING WAS SOMETHING FOR

**GIVEN AWAY
CHARMING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

NOVELTIES. CARDS.
SELLING BY THOUSANDS! Better than ever!

**LARGEST AND BEST SHILLINGSWORTH
OFFERED.
THE TALK OF LONDON.**

ONE SHILLINGSWORTH OF
RICHLY-COLOURED RELIEF SCR.

7,000 Fruits; Children's Nursery Rhymes and Fairy Tales in
Comical Heads, Sketches from Life—Gold, Silver, and
Large Designs, suitable for Centres—London, Fair Cl

CHRISTMAS SHADOW PANTOMIME

Very Handsome Gilt Bevelled-edge Card, entitled
"ENGLISH STOCKS AND FOREIGN SHO

With Choice Floral Sprays, by Kate Sadler.
PAIR OF EASEL MOTTOES
 FLORAL WREATHS

shelf, Bracket, or What-not.
THREE SHILLINGS WORTH OF RICHLY DESIGNED
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

And, lastly, to every Purchaser will be presented,

Highly finished with Silk Cord for hanging. ▲ c
present, sure to be admired.

Shopkeepers should send for Wholesale Catalogue
Samples of Christmas Novelties, Three Stamps.
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON

JOHN THRIDGOULD AND CO.
12 and 14, SIDNEY STREET, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 5. (Established 1861.)

LONDON, E. (Continued)

G**R****E****A****T** **N****O****R****T****H****E****R****N****E****R****N****E****R****A****I****L****W****A****Y****.**
C**H****R****I****S****T****M****A****S** **H****O****L****I****D****A****Y****S.**

DECEMBER 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Tickets will be issued in advance and dated as required, at King's Cross, Moorcroft Hill, Aldergate, Victoria (L.C. & D.), Leadenhall Street, Finsbury Park street, Holloway, Finsbury Park station, and all other offices of Great North London Railway Company, 2, Charing Cross, and St. Piccadilly Circus.

DECEMBER 1st, the 8.6 p.m. express will run from London to York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. The 9.10 p.m. express will run from London to Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and the North of Scotland, and the 11.45 p.m. express from King's Cross will run through to Lincoln, York, Newcastle, Birmingham, Glasgow, &c.

The 1.55 a.m. train from King's Cross will be run to Stamford and Peterborough in addition to places mentioned above.

which is ordinarily run.
DECEMBER 24th. ADDITIONAL TRAINS will run to meet requirements of trade, and a **Christmas Eve** train will run from London (King's Cross) at 10.30 **MIDNIGHT** for Welwyn, Stevenage, Hitchin, Hingston, Sandy, St. Albans, Huntingdon, Ely, Cambridge, Euston, Grimsby, Great Grimsby, Nottingham, Newark, Bedford, Doncaster, Wakefield, Leeds, Harrogate, Halifax, Selby, York, Darlington, and Newcastle.
 The 10.30 p.m. express from King's Cross will be run to York on Christmas Eve, and a **Christmas Eve** train will be run from Newcastle advertised in November time tables.
CHRISTMAS DAY. The trains will run on as on Sunday, and on Monday the following trains will be run:—London, Peterborough, Cambridge, Stamford, Bourne, Grantham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Newark, Bedford, Hertford, Doncaster, and other places. The **Christmas Day** train to Glasgow, which was advertised in November time tables, will be continued to York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Fife, Aberdeen, etc.
HENRY OAKLEY,
 General Manager.

London, King's Cross,
 December 1880.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
FRIDAY, December 28th, a Cheap Excursion for Right Days to Newcastle, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Victoria (L. C. and D.) 8.35 p.m. Liddell Hill, 8.45; Moorpark, 9.0; Aberdeen, 9.25; Liddell Hill, 9.45; King's Cross, 10.0; Glasgow, 10.15; Edinburgh, 10.30; Newcastle, 10.45.
 By the excursion train tickets at a single fare for double journey will also be issued to places named, available for return on any day.
 At the Company's booking offices and stations and of Messrs. Brown and Leggat, 2, Charing Cross, and at Floodsday Circus.
HENRY OAKLEY,
 General Manager.

DANCING. — H. JOHNSON'S ASSEMBLIES at the HOLBORN TOWN HALL, Gray's Inn-road, at 8 o'clock Monday and Saturday, from 4 till 11.30. Admission is 6d. on, or by reason thereof, to admit to the Assemblies, Long Night, on Tuesday, 22nd, and Full Moon Ball at the Freemasons' Hall, February 21st, 1890, at 11s. 6d. Next Long Night, Boxing Night, Admission 2s. Established 1875.

FOOTBALL AND RUNNING OUTFITS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE

SAVING 25 PER CENT.

Send for Price Lists before ordering elsewhere.

GLUES CONTRACTED FOR ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Furnished by the leading clubs.
A. W. GAMAGE,
ATHLETIC OUTFITTER, 126 to 128, HOLBORN, E.

SKUSE'S HERBAL TABLETS.
THESE Favourite Confections are prepared from Aniseed, Horshound, Coltsfoot, Marshmallow, Licqurice, Peppermint, Honey, &c. The best value and largest sale in the world, in tins, containing 30, price 3d. each. Sold by grocers.

W. WOOLDRIDGE, 106, Praed-street, London, W.

WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND

NEURALGIA.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Greatly facilitates the process of Teething; reduces inflammation, allays all pain, &c.
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

OF all Chemists, 1s. 10d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN
HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling out.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL
COLOUR.

Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour
IS NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin
or even white linen.

Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER
is needed.

Ask your Chemist or Hairdresser for
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
 Price 2s. 6d. per large bottle.

FLORILINE
FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH
 Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.
 Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
 Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
 Removes all traces of Tobacco smoke.
 Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.
 Is PARCH composed of Honey and Extracts

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in glass
Price 1s.

**BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHE**

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza,
Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,

Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Believe Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh,
Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS,
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Of All Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, is. 14d. per
doz.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Infants and invalids.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Growing Children.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—For the Aged,

NEAVE'S FOOD.—First Established 1855.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—"Carefully prepared and b
nutritious."—*LANCET*.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—"Well adapted for Children, People, and Invalids."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—Recommended by the Faculty of Medicine.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—Best and Cheapest Farinaceous Food Sold everywhere in 1s. Cansisters.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—Wholesale of the Manufacturers J. R. NEAVE and CO., Fordingbridge, England.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
For Improved and Economic Cookery.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Only sort guaranteed **GENUINE** by Justus von Liebig.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Finest Meat-Flavouring Stock. **USE** it for Soups, Dishes, Fish, Game, and other Savours.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

L Efficient TONIC in all cases of Weakness and Digestive Disorders.

L LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Highly recommended as a Nightcap instead of alcoholic drinks.

L LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
THE GENUINE ONLY. Beware of cheap imitations. JUSTUS LIEBIG'S SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK across Label.

ASK FOR

LINBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF WHEAT.
WITH BLUE SIGNATURE.

It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the MANAGER, not to the EDITOR. Loss of time

inconvenience may thereby be avoided.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

DECEMBER 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, tickets will be issued in advance and good as required at King's Cross, Moorgate, Aldgate, Victoria (L.C. & D.), Leamington Hill, Farringdon Street, Holloway, Finsbury Park, and other places, City and other offices, and at the offices of Swan and Loch, Limited, & Charing Cross, and St. Fiocclidly Circus.

DECEMBER 5th, the 8.5 p.m. express will be run from London to York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. The 9.15 p.m. express from King's Cross will run to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and the North of Scotland, and the 10.50 p.m. express from King's Cross will run through to London, York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.

DECEMBER 6th, the 8.5 a.m. train from King's Cross will be run to Stamford and Boston, in addition to places to which it ordinarily runs.

DECEMBER 7th, ADDITIONAL TRAINS will run to meet requirements of trade, and a special service will leave London (King's Cross) at 10.5 MIDNIGHT for Weymouth, Bournemouth, Brighton, Margate, Dover, St. Neas, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Spalding, Boston, Grimsby, Grantham, Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Doncaster, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Selby, York, Darlington, and Newcastle. The 10.45 p.m. express from King's Cross will be run to York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, as advertised in November time tables.

CHRISTMAS DAY, the trains will run as on Sunday except that 11.5 a.m. express from King's Cross will be run to Peterborough, Exeter, Stamford, Bourne, Grantham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Newark, Retford, Salford, Doncaster, and other stations in Yorkshire, & whither a booking office and station are continued to York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Farnley, Aberdeen, &c.

HENRY OAKLEY,
General Manager.

London, King's Cross.
December, 1888.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FRIDAY, December 31st, a Cheap Excursion for Rights Day to Newmarket, Buryham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow will leave London (L.C. & D.) 8.15 a.m., Leamington Hill, 8.25; Moorgate street, 8.40; Aldgate, 8.45; Farringdon, 8.50; King's Cross (G.M.S.), 9.10; and Finsbury Park, 9.15.

By this excursion train tickets at a single fare for double journey will also be issued to places named, available for return on any day within eight days.

Tickets, valid up to January 1st, at Chemist's bookkeeping offices and stations, and of Messrs. Swan and Loch, & Charing Cross, and St. Fiocclidly Circus.

HENRY OAKLEY,
General Manager.

London, King's Cross.
December, 1888.

DANCING.—H. JOHNSON'S ASSEMBLIES at HOLBORN TOWN HALL, Gray's Inn-road, every Monday and Saturday, from 8 till 11.30. Admission, 1s. 6d. per person (admits to all Assemblies, Long Night, and a Fancy Dress Ball) and 2s. 6d. for a single ticket. On February 1st, 1889, 12 till 6 d. Next Long Night, Box Night, Admission 2s. Established 1875.

FOOTBALL AND RUNNING OUTFITS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

SAVING 25 PER CENT.

Send for Price Lists before ordering elsewhere.

GLUONS CONTRACTED FOR ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Patronised by the leading clubs.

A. W. GAMAGE,

ATHLETIC OUTFITTER, 126 to 128, HOLBORN, E.

SKUSE'S HERBAL TABLETS.

THESE Favourite Confections are prepared from Aniseed, Licorice, Marshmallows, Lemon-peel, Liquorice, Purgative Honey, &c. The best value and largest sale in the world. In tins, containing 30c, price 3d. each. Sold by grocers, chemists, &c., everywhere. Three shillings post free, 1s. SKUSE, 106, Fleet-street, London, W.

WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething; reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEAL TO YOUR INFANTS.

Of all Chemists, 1s. 18d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEVER

Prevents the Hair from falling out. Restores grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR. Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour in NOT A dye, and therefore does not stain the hair, or even white linen. Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEVER is needed.

Ask your Chemist or Hairdresser for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEVER. Price 1s. 6d. per large bottle.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World. Prevents the decay of the TEETH. Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE. Removes all traces of Tobacco smoke. Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste. Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts sweet herbs and plants. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in glass. Price 1s.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHE

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza. Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrhs. Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS. Are so indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, 1s. 18d. per box.

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Only sort guaranteed GENUINE by JUSTUS von LIEBIG.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Finest Meat-Flavouring Stock. USE it for Soups, Dinners, Fish, Games, and other Sauces.

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Efficient TONIC in all cases of Weakness and Digestive Disorders.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Highly recommended as a Nutrient instead of alcoholic drinks.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
GENUINE ONLY with the signature of JUSTUS von LIEBIG'S SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK across Label.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
With BLUE SIGNATURE.

It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the MANAGER and to the EDITOR. Loss of time inconvenience may thereby be avoided.

The Prince of Montenegro seems to administer paternal sort of justice to his subjects. The *Csernagora*, of Cetinje, reports that M. M. Dragovitch, Montenegrin Minister of Public Instruction, having misappropriated some of the State archives, and sold them, was recently sentenced for this to five years' imprisonment. In addition he was ordered to receive fifty strokes with a birch rod, and this punishment was inflicted on him in Prince Nicholas's presence.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Mayor's Court.

(Before the Recorder and a Special Jury.)

STEVENSON V. SAMUEL.—ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—The plaintiff, William Stevenson, salesman, of Rotherhithe, brought an action against the defendant, Mr. Ernest Samuel, jeweller and auctioneer, carrying on business in King William-street, Ludgate Hill, and elsewhere, to recover the sum of £500 as damages for false and malicious prosecution.—The plaintiff stated that he had been in the employment of the defendant some time ago, but was dismissed with a good character, and the defendant having a place open shortly afterwards, took him again as a salesman and manager of the Ludgate Hill branch.—Mr. Glyn: What sort of auctions were carried on by the defendant?—Plaintiff: Cheap goods were got up from Birmingham and other places and sold for high prices.—Mr. Glyn: Any thing else?—Plaintiff: Yes; there used to be men for sale, and then a bona fide buyer bid higher it was knocked down to him.—Mr. Glyn: A very fortunate individual. He got a good bargain. (Laughter.)—Plaintiff (continuing) said that on the 20th of June he was at the Ludgate Hill branch of the defendant's establishment. While a sale was being carried on in King William-street the defendant came in and asked if witness had the cash for King William-street for the previous Monday. He said, "No, it is still at the other end and I cannot fetch the cash according to the cash-book and nothing else. The messenger had strict directions not to meddle with what was known as the 'watch club money.' The man, however, brought back 7s. 6d., money which belonged to the 'club.' He (plaintiff) told the man that he had made a mistake to fetch the money, and put the 7s. 6d. into his own pocket, and when he returned to King William-street he found that the 'watch money' was short, and accordingly made it up to the right amount. That money was kept in a little box and the 'watch club' was made up of about 12 members. The first number of the ticket sold was 894, and draws were supposed to take place, which, however, never did. It was also the custom of persons in the employ of the defendant to wear rings and articles of jewellery themselves which were for sale. On the 20th of June he was at Ludgate Hill, and took a diamond ring out of the stock and put it on his finger as he had a customer for the ring. He took it away with him and at some of the defendant's sales he had bought articles, including knives, forks, spoons, watches, and a seal-ring bag. The watch which he bought for silver was only a metal one. (Laughter.) That is what the defendant used to have sold at the auction. (Renewed laughter.) Shortly after he had bought the articles he went to the auction-rooms in King William-street and sent out a boy for a shilling's worth of postage stamps. Finding that he had some stamps to send away he took the stamps, borrowed a pen from the cashier and then gave the boy 5s. The defendant in the morning came in at ten o'clock and complained about the badness of business and asked about the stamps for which witness said he had given an 'I.O.U.' The defendant went out then and returned in about an hour and a half with his brother. He then said, 'I have made up my mind to discharge you; give me the diamond ring and the keys.' Witness tendered them, and asked the defendant to go through the books, which he refused to do, giving him half the week's money. That the plaintiff refused to demand a week's salary and a week in lieu of the defendant said, 'You had better be careful, or else I shall charge you with stealing a diamond ring and a shilling.' Plaintiff said, 'The charge is so degrading you must either withdraw the charge or go on with it.' The defendant then called in a policeman, and the plaintiff was given into custody, taken through the public streets, followed by a large crowd, to Seething-lane Police Station, kept in the cells all night, brought up at the Mansion House Police Court the next morning, and ultimately discharged, the defendant not going on with the case, on the advice of his counsel. He claimed substantial damages for the loss of reputation he had sustained.—The defence was a total denial of the plaintiff's facts, and that the plaintiff was not a man to be trusted.—The defendant, cross-examined by Mr. Glyn, said he had not himself employed men and women to bid against the public at his sales.—The auctioneer being called said that he had employed such people in the interests of his customers. He described the plaintiff as a 'sway sort of man, a pat on the back' (loud laughter).—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £200.

Bow-street.

STEALING A BARRISTER'S WATCH.—George Lynch was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, value £25, belonging to Mr. Charles Edward Jones, barrister, of 3, Tanfield-court, Temple.—The prosecutor stated that he was proceeding from the new Law Courts, and when between Drury-court and St. Mary's Church the prisoner rushed at him and opened his coat, which was buttoned in front, and seized his watch-chain, which was fastened to the second button of his waistcoat. He made two snatches and rushed up Drury-court. The witness followed, shouting 'Stop thief.' When he had proceeded about ten yards up the court a man like the prisoner stepped out of a doorway and placed himself in the witness's way. He knocked the man over and continued the chase. The prisoner ran towards Wyck-street, where the chase was taken up by Police-constable Freeman, 241 E. The witness' watch and the whole of the chain, with the exception of a small piece, was taken. He afterwards found the bar of his chain in Drury-court.—Police-constable Freeman deposed that he chased the prisoner into Houghton-street, where he dodged behind a four-wheeled cab. The witness went in front of the horse's head, and met the prisoner and seized him. He tried to drop something, but the witness seized his hand and found that he had the prosecutor's watch in it.—Mr. Bridge said he was very glad they had such an active and astute constable, and remanded the prisoner for inquiries.

Marylebone.

HE GOT 'NICKED.'—John Weston, 16, hailing from Leather-lane, was charged with stealing a basket containing grapes, dates, bananas, and pears, worth 13s. 9d., the goods of Messrs. Samuel Mart and Company, fruiterers, of Oxford-street.—Detective Fletcher, D Division, saw the prisoner waiting outside Marshall and Snelgrove's shop on Friday afternoon, and watched him. Not being able to take anything, the prisoner went to prosecutor's shop and deliberately got into a van and took a basket of fruit and walked off down Holles-street. The officer went after him and arrested him, and the prisoner threw the fruit on the ground.—In his defence, the prisoner said he met two 'chaps' who were, like himself, out of work, and they said they would soon find him a job. They then told him they would watch while he went to the van and took something. He did as suggested, and then got 'nicked.'—Mr. Cooke said the prisoner was one of those idle people who go about and lay hands on anything that may come within their reach. He sentenced him to nine weeks' imprisonment.

ELEVEN BLACK EYES IN FOURTEEN MONTHS.—James Birch, 30, a painter, was charged on a warrant with assaulting his wife, Ann Birch, living at Herries-street, Queen's Park.—The prosecutor, who carried an infant in her arms, said she had been cruelly ill-used by the prisoner ever since she had been married to him. In the second week of October last he kicked her and over her body. She took a summons out against him, and was coming to this court on the day of hearing, when he lay laid her and beat her, and

threatened he would get a woman to thrash her if she went to the court. She was, therefore, afraid to attend the court, as he kept following her. Early in November, unknown to the prisoner, she came to the court, and having explained what had occurred, the magistrate granted a warrant for his arrest. She had a frightful black eye on the 25th, and was so much injured that she had to go into the parish infirmary. She had been married to him fourteen months, during which time he had given her eleven black eyes. Last July he was before this court for deserting her and her child, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The prosecutor continuing said: My husband has accused me of being on familiar terms with other men and I want him to prove it.—Mr. Cooke: No, no; you don't want that. (Laughter.)—The prosecutor, continuing, said her husband had wanted her to lead an immoral life in order to support him, but she had indignantly refused to do so.—Mr. Cooke: That child in your arms looks half starved.—The prosecutor: It is, sir, I've had to sell matches in the street and beg for food. The prisoner was a painter, and when in work he could earn from 7d. to 8d. an hour.—Mrs. Reed, an aunt of the prosecutor, gave corroborative evidence and Sergeant 37 X proved the arrest of the prisoner.—Birch, in his defence, said he had been badly treated by his wife and her aunt. The prosecutor had gone away, but with whom he did not know, and when she returned she was the worse for drink and with her eye blackened. Her child belonged to her brother.—The prosecutor (excitedly): Oh, you wicked man! It is utterly false. The prisoner continuing, said he saw her with her brother.—The prosecutor: I wept bitterly, and denied the accusation.—Mr. Cooke said he would adjourn the case for the prisoner to call witnesses if he could find any. He might say at once that he regarded the prisoner's conduct as most brutal. It was a serious case.

THE 'FITZROY GANG.'—NICH LANE.—Daniel Cawthorn, aged 16, of 5, Fitzroy-road, Euston-square, was summoned for an assault on Thomas Bibb, of 14, Fitzroy-place, on the 25th November.—The complainant stated that on the Sunday in question, a loud knock was given at complainant's door, and on his going to open it he found he could not. At last he used great force and wrenched the door open, and then he discovered that a rope and wire had been used to tie his door-handle to a bolt on the window shutter. The complainant 'stood with one leg outside his house,' when the defendant, who was with twenty others, said that if complainant came out they would give him something. The prisoner continuing, said he saw her with her brother.—The prosecutor: I wept bitterly, and denied the accusation.—Mr. Cooke said he would adjourn the case for the prisoner to call witnesses if he could find any. He might say at once that he regarded the prisoner's conduct as most brutal. It was a serious case.

Clerkenwell.

A MISCHIEVOUS FELLOW.—Albert James Jackson, 30, a coach-painter, of Graham-street, Islington, was charged with wilfully breaking a plate-glass window, value £2, the property of Edward Hirst.—The prisoner entered the house and called for two pennyworth of bread and cheese. He was served, but grumbled at the quantity. Prosecutor's wife said she would give prisoner bread and cheese, when he threw it at her. Prosecutor then ordered Jackson out, but the latter refused to go, and struck him on the face and seized him by the neck. Prisoner was, with some difficulty, forced to the door, when he deliberately thrust his hand through a plate-glass window.—Prisoner said the window was accidentally broken, and added that the prosecutor struck him in the first instance.—This prosecutor denied, and Mr. Horace Smith fined Jackson 10s., and £2 the damage, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Thames.

THE RESULT OF DOING ONE'S DUTY.—A gentleman applied for advice. He stated that four months ago he was going through Cable-street, St. George's, when he saw two men assaulting a constable, who called on him, in the Queen's name, to protect him in the execution of his duty. He responded to the call, blew the constable's whistle, and took his staff away from one of the fellows. They were eventually taken to Arbours-square Station, where he was held for four months, and the other two months for assaulting the constable. The person he complained of followed to the station, and on the road threatened him, but he did not take much notice of it at the time. Presently, as he was going through Mayfield Passage, a low locality, the man he complained of attacked him, struck him twice, and the second blow knocked him down. Seeing a postman passing by, he appealed to him for protection, and he came to his aid. The man escaped.—In answer to Mr. Langham, the applicant said the man lived in Mayfield Building. When he followed to the station he called applicant a 'copper's mark,' and threatened to serve him the same as they did in Ireland.—Mr. Lushington granted the applicant a warrant on his sworn information.

SAVED.—Eliza Hawkins, aged 50 years, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—John Slater, of St. Leonard's-road, Bromley, said that at a quarter past two o'clock on Friday afternoon he was walking along Bromley Cut, when he saw the prisoner sit down on the grass and throw herself into the water. He dragged her to the shore, but was unable to pull her out until a constable came to his assistance.—The prisoner said a number of boys were jeering her, and she slipped into the water accidentally.—Taylor, 266, said: I assisted the last witness to drag the prisoner out of the water, and she said, 'Why did you not let me stop, as I should have been done by now?' Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner to the House of Detention for a week, to enable the chaplain of the gaol to speak to her.

Worship-street.

SUPPLYING CONSTABLES ON DUTY.—Rowland Hirst, of the Three Compasses Tavern, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, appeared to a summons charging him with having, on November 27, supplied to Police-constables 489 H and 211 H, intoxicating liquor whilst on duty. The defendant, a very old gentleman, when asked if he pleaded guilty to the charge, said that he left the house to the care of a manager, and was not there at the time complained of.—The manager stepped forward and said that he had not been in the house many weeks, and as the house had been broken into many times he gave the constables some liquor to keep a sharp look-out. The beer was not consumed in the house, but the constables sent in for it at closing time.—Mr. Hushby asked how recently had the house been entered by burglars, and was told four or five years ago.—Mr. Hushby thought that a very long time to continue rewarding constables, and that the giving of drink to them when on duty was a very serious offence which might have very bad consequences. He fined Mr. Hirst, as the person responsible for the acts of his manager, £5. **OBJECTION TO VACCINATION.**—Alfred Samuel Martin, of Pollard-street, Bethnal Green, was summoned by Mr. Ward, vaccination officer, of the parish of St. Andrew, for neglecting to have his child, Samuel, Edward vaccinated after notice of the requirements of the Act.—The

defence showed that the child was 16 months old and had not been vaccinated.—A gentleman who represented the defendant pleaded 'conscientious objection' to vaccination, on the ground that other children of the defendant's had, after vaccination, sickened and died.—After hearing evidence to this effect, Mr. Hushby said he thought this was evidence which might be admitted to prove an injurious effect of vaccination on that particular family. He should accept it as a reasonable excuse for refusing vaccination of the child in question, and dismissed the summons.—The complainant intimated that the parish authorities would appeal.

Hammersmith.

A SIMPLE-MINDED PAWN-BROKER.—George Bealey, a shopboy, his sister and mother, Frances Bealey and Elizabeth Bealey, who live in Bishop's-road, Fulham, were charged with stealing and receiving a number of pairs of boots.—It appeared that the boy had been the servant of a Jew, who was a boot-maker of North End-road, who suspected him, and found the boots pledged.—Edward Alfred Barker, an assistant to Mr. Goodly, a pawnbroker, in North-end-road, produced eight pairs, all new, with the exception of one pair, which had been slightly worn. He stated that the boots had been pledged by Frances Bealey during the past four months.—Mr. Paget: Did it not excite your suspicion on seeing so many new boots pawned by the same person? Did you question her at all as to how she came into possession of men and women's boots?—The witness: Yes, and she said she pledged them for her mother.—Mr. Paget: Did you inquire how her mother came to possess so many new boots?—Witness: She said she had sisters who wore them, and a brother also.—Mr. Paget: Did she tell you how many sisters she had?—Witness: No.—Mr. Paget: Did she tell you why her sisters were pledging all their new boots?—Witness: She said one pair did not fit.—Mr. Paget: Did she say how it was that her sisters were so unfortunate in having boots that did not fit them?—The witness stated that Mr. Goodly had known the girl's mother for several years. No suspicion crossed his mind that the boots were stolen.—Mr. Paget: You are a remarkably simple-minded pawnbroker.—The prosecutor was recalled, and identified all the boots as her property. Frances Bealey told her that she received the boots from her brother, and she pledged them.—Sergeant Rose said that two other pawnbrokers produced boots pledged by the boy's sister.—The prisoner Frances Bealey said her mother stated that she had bought some boots from a woman named Miss Baker.—The mother said she never knew that any boots were stolen. She was a widow, and a dressmaker, and her son lived with her. Her daughter had not lived with her for some months.—Mr. Paget ordered all three prisoners to be remanded.

Westminster.

THE CHIEF AND HIS MISTRESS.—Mr. Charles Bello, chef d'orchestre of the Lyric Club, Piccadilly, was summoned before Mr. Partridge, by a woman named Annie Butler, living in Walton-street, Chelsea, to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father, and contribute towards the support of her three illegitimate children, aged respectively 5, 3, and 2 years.—Mr. Douglas Norman appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Langham represented the defendant, who did not personally appear.—The complainant deposed that some six years ago she met Mr. Bello's acquaintance, and she soon afterwards went to live with him in his wife. Three children, of which he was the father, were born, and he had supported them until quite recently, when he deserted her. She understood that he had private means, for he was out of a situation nearly two years, and during that time he was able to pay 11s. a week rent. She believed he now enjoyed a salary of £4 a week as chef at the Lyric Club.—Mr. Partridge: You say he went away and deserted you?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Langham: My client has no reason to cross-examine her, and simply wish to make a statement so that a small order may be made.—Mr. Partridge: The statement you make will not be of much value unless supported by evidence. Question the complainant if you think you can shake her testimony.—Cross-examined by Mr. Langham, the complainant said the defendant had not kept her well for six years, nor was it the fact that she tried to bring her mother to live with them at his expense. She had pawned many things he claimed, but this was because she was not allowed enough money to keep the children.—Mr. Langham displayed a handful of pawn-tickets, and asked whether they might be regarded as a sample.—Witness (crying): Yes, if you like. What else could he expect when he has left me with 1s. 2d. to get food for three children. The man has entirely ruined my life.—By the Magistrate: He said that if affairs went on all right he would marry me.—Mr. Paul Richard Bartlett, landlord of 7, Moore-street, Cadogan-square, Chelsea, proved that the parties lived in his house as mother and wife and the children were born there.—Mr. Langham addressed the court, stating that the complainant had behaved very badly. Mr. Brezko kept her to the best of his ability, but she broke his home up and pawned everything. He submitted that a small order would meet the justice of the case.—Mr. Partridge: You can call the defendant or any person to give evidence as to facts and means.—Mr. Langham: No, sir; I call no one.—Mr. Partridge: Very well; then you have assigned no valid reason for making a less order than 5s. a week for each of the three children until the age of 14, and the complainant is allowed one guinea costs.

Lambeth.

ON THE SPREE.—Stanley Shattock, 25, of Gwindore, Whitworth-road, South Norwood, no occupation, and Bertram Stringer, 20, of Kingsland-terrace, Albert-road, South Norwood, were charged with being concerned, with another man not in custody, in wantonly damaging a public direction post in Dulwich village, in the parish of Camberwell.—Late at night on Friday, Police-constable 257 P was on duty at Dulwich, and saw the prisoners and another gentleman not in custody acting in a 'larking' manner, and he accosted him, and then saw the prisoners and the companion go to the public direction or finger post fixed in the road. They started knocking the 'finger boards' about with sticks. Failing to break them, they then, by mounting a milestone, managed to swing on to one of the arms of the post, and this brought down the arm. The constable rushed from his hiding-place and succeeded in capturing the prisoners, but the third offender got away. It is shown that damage to the extent of 2s. 6d. had been done, and that a deal of this midnight larking had lately been going on.—The prisoners denied doing the damage, but blamed it on the 'gentleman' who escaped.—Mr. Chance considered that the conduct of persons in the position of the prisoners had been most disgraceful. He ordered them to pay the damage, together with a fine of 50s., or in default fourteen days' hard labour.—The money was paid.

Wandsworth.

CHARGE AFTER A THIEF.—Thomas Taylor, a labourer, was charged with stealing an ulster from 6, Merton-terrace, South Wimbledon, the property of John Brisby, a draper, and with assaulting him.—The complainant said he pursued the prisoner who took the ulster from the shop door, and stopped him. Witness told him he should give him into custody, when he struck him two violent blows in the face and made off. Witness again pursued him, and after a hot chase he turned round and struck him a blow in the jaw, causing him to fall with some violence on the pavement. A constable renewed the pursuit, and succeeded in apprehending the prisoner, who threw the ulster away.—The prisoner made no defence, and was remanded for the police to make inquiries respecting his antecedents.

Dalston.

CHARGE AGAINST A PAWN-BROKER'S ASSISTANT.—Edward Reeve, 19, pawnbroker's assistant, giving an address in the Barkworth-road, Rotherhithe, was charged on remand with stealing

during the past six months, five gold rings and five silver watches, the property of his employer, Mr. Charles Sartain, a pawnbroker, of 118, Wall-street, Hackney.—Mr. Attenborough prosecuted, and from his opening statement and the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner had been for a considerable period in the prosecutor's employ. Latterly, however, suspicion had been aroused, and the rings and watches were missed from the prosecutor's safe. The articles had been pledged with the prosecutor, and Mr. Attenborough submitted that it was of the utmost importance that the pawnbroker should be protected against such dishonest acts on the part of servants. It was shown that the prisoner, on the representation that he had bought the articles cheap from a friend in the City, had induced a hairdresser named Strange to pawn some of them for him at the pawnbroker's establishments of Mr. Dodd and Mr. J. Forrest. An inquiry was made for one of the rings, and on November 27th the prosecutor, in the prisoner's presence, said if the ring was not found the matter would be put into the hands of the police. The result was that the prisoner sent Strange to redeem the ring, and he hid it under the racks in the shop. On December 1st the prisoner came to this court and gave evidence against a woman, who was sent for trial. In the meantime the police were called in and the ring was found. On his return he was himself arrested, and on the way to the station he gave the policeman thirteen pawn-tickets, which he said related to things he had stolen from his employer.—On the completion of the evidence Mr. Attenborough said as far as he knew this was the first stain on the prisoner's character, and they thought the justice of the case would be met by the magistrate disposing of the matter. It was further stated that the prisoner's father was a pensioned police-constable and was now ill in bed.—Mr. Bros said as the value was above 40s. he should have to send the case for trial unless the prisoner pleaded guilty.—The prisoner said nothing, and Mr. Bros committed him for trial.

HOW WE OWE OUR ODDS.—Frederick Jackson, carman, of Alma-terrace, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury, was charged with causing the death of Florence Emily Drettow, aged 8 years, of 6, Hawthorne-street, Ball's Pond-road, Islington.—Miss Charlotte Stokes, of 84, Mildmay-road, deposed that at five o'clock on Friday evening she stopped in Hawthorne-street to speak to deceased and other children, and she had scarcely left them when she heard a scream, and looking round, saw the deceased on the ground, and the wheels of a Great Northern Railway passenger train passing over her. The driver of the train (prisoner) was at the same time endeavouring to pull up.—Robert John Drettow, a grainer, father of the deceased, also heard the scream, and ran out of his house and picked up the child, but she then appeared to be dead.—Mrs. Wood, a neighbour, gave corroborative evidence and an opinion that the driver was not to blame, the child having run in front of the horse.—Inspector Pariah, of the Great Northern Railway Company, said that the accused bore a very bad character for drunkenness and vagrancy. N Division of police, said an inquest would be held, and Mr. Bros remanded the case for a week, allowing the accused out on his own bail of £20.

INQUESTS.

DREAD OF THE WORKHOUSE.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Ossington Coffee Tavern, Marylebone, on Saturday, concerning the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, a widow, who was found lying dead on the floor of her room at 17, Barnes-street, Bell-street, Edgware-road, on Tuesday.—The evidence showed that the deceased worked hard as a laundress as long as she could, but was only able to earn at most 7s. 6d. per week, out of which she paid 3s. weekly rent for her room. Her son, a painter's labourer, had been out of work nine weeks, had a sick wife and family to maintain, and could render little aid to his mother lately in consequence of illness and failing strength, ultimately compelling the deceased to discontinue work, and she was confined to her room. Mrs. O'Connor, a neighbour, gave her milk and eggs, and attended upon her. 'She had not much appetite,' said the witness.—A City missionary, who visited and prayed with her, said Mrs. Simmons was a woman of great independence of character despite her poverty, and dreaded the workhouse. If he had suggested to her that she should enter the workhouse infirmary she would have been allowed him in her room again, nor would many of the poor folk he visited, who 'merely mentioned the name of workhouse.' Mrs. Simmons never applied for out-door relief.—Dr. Norman Kerr, who was called in when the deceased was discovered lifeless, attributed her death to syncope when suffering from a diseased heart and other organs of the body. Milk was found in the stomach.—A juror said the deceased 'looked pinched and starved.'—The Coroner: A very small sum as far as actual wants go will keep a person from actual starvation. I don't think there was any sign of starvation. When witness thought his mother had not had sufficient nourishment, he helped her when he was at work, but could not do much when he was out of employment, and when, owing to illness, her need was greatest.—Dr. Kerr considered the poor woman was not starved.—A Juror: But she had only milk in her stomach. She wanted a little drop of brandy. Milk and cold water were no good to her. If she had had a little drop of brandy she would have been alive now.—Dr. Kerr, the well-known teetotal advocate, smiled incredulously at the proposition of opinion.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE ASTUMES BOARD AND THE MEASLES.—Mr. A. BRAXTON HICKS, coroner, held an inquiry at the Town Hall, Wandsworth, into the circumstances attending the death of Amy Jenkins, aged 7 weeks, whose parents reside at 4, Gladstone Villas, Standen-road, Wandsworth.—Priscilla Jenkins, the mother, stated that the deceased was a strong baby until three weeks ago, when she had the measles. When witness was confined her other children, six in number, were ill with the measles, which were very prevalent in Wandsworth. At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning witness left the deceased in bed with the clothes lightly covering her head, and two hours later she found that she was dead.—Dr. W. G. Dickinson, who made a post mortem examination, said that the cause of death was syncope, the result of fluid getting into the pericardium. There had been an epidemic of measles at Wandsworth, but they were not so prevalent now because nearly all the children had had them.—A jurymen remarked that he had had all his family ill. The last report made by the medical officer of health stated that there were twelve deaths from measles in the preceding fortnight.—The coroner said that considering measles had been so prevalent in Wandsworth as to enable the doctor to say that there were really no more children to have them, it seemed to him that the local authorities had a most serious matter to deal with. He was aware that there had been an equally severe epidemic at Battersea, where many fatal cases had occurred. He was informed that there had been a great many fatal cases in Wandsworth, and that no means existed of isolating such cases, even where they assumed a severe epidemic form. The medical officer of health for Battersea had informed him that in consequence of his (the coroner's) recommendation to the vestry, the sanitary committee had directed a communication to be addressed to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, requesting that arrangements might be made for the reception of cases of measles into their hospitals. He hoped that suggestion would be adopted, thinking that the board should be empowered to take in cases of measles as well as diphtheria.—The jury concurred in the coroner's remarks, and returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO HIDE THE WHISKY BOTTLE.—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an enquiry at the Stepney Union Workhouse, Bromley, into the circumstances attending the death of James Mackay, aged 21, an inmate of the above in-

stitution, whose death resulted from an extraordinary accident.—Bridget Davitt, another inmate, stated that deceased was employed as a bath attendant. On Thursday, witness was in the habit of taking her lunch boxes to the room at ten o'clock. It appeared to be empty, but hearing a thumping noise she went to the top end and was surprised to see the deceased head downwards in a hole in the floor. Only her legs were above the ground, and witness found it impossible to extricate her. The engineer was sent for and after taking up some more boards deceased was got out. Witness said she was not aware the deceased kept a whisky bottle hid away down the hole.—Edward Sheen, an engineer, of 105, Bruce-road, Bow, said he was engaged at the workhouse, and on Thursday was called to the bath-room where he found the deceased as described by the last witness. With difficulty he released her and took her to the infirmary. The hole was where the pipes and the bath were joined, and five boards were fastened over it. After the occurrence he descended the hole and searched the place. He found a whisky bottle hid under some wood, just where a person by leaning through the aperture could reach it. His supposition was that the deceased was putting the bottle away, and slipped so far through the hole that she was unable to recover herself.—Elisabeth Partridge, assistant-matron, stated that on Monday deceased went out for her usual holiday, and it was probable that she secreted the whisky about her person and so smuggled it into the house. It was against the rules for pauper inmates to have spirits in their possession.—Dr. Dickinson, the medical attendant, deposed that deceased died five minutes after being admitted to the infirmary, from shock consequent on the accident.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from shock following injuries received by falling down a hole while endeavouring to conceal a whisky bottle, and that such death was due to misadventure.

REMARKABLE WILL SUIT.

Confession of Forgery.
In the Probate Division on Saturday Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Williams and another v. Mainwaring. It had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. William Mainwaring, a haulier, who died on March 2nd, 1888. The defendant, the widow, propounded a will, dated October 17th, 1885, and probate was opposed by the plaintiffs, who alleged that it was a forgery. The onus of proving the will being on the defendant, her case was first gone into. It appears that there was a prior will, which was committed to writing by the deceased, and was signed by the defendant, John Hughes Davies, a check-weigher, of Swansea, was called as a hostile witness, and he admitted that he forged the will, and afterwards got his brother to sign as one of the attesting witnesses; further, that the deceased never made a will. Both Mrs. Mainwaring and a married daughter of the deceased, however, said that the signature to the will was in her belief in the handwriting of the deceased. As opposed to the will, Philip Mainwaring, one of the defendants, was called. He said that his father did not make a will, and he told Mr. Davies so. Mr. Davies said that he would prepare one. He afterwards brought one, and affirmed upon it the signature of the deceased.—The jury found that the will was not executed by the deceased; consequently, the judge pronounced against the will, with costs.

SELLING MARGARINE FOR BUTTER.

At the Hampstead Police Court this week, Messrs. Webb and Edmonds, provision merchants, Hampstead and Camden Town, were fined £10 and 8s. costs, on a prosecution instituted by the Hampstead Vestry, for having sold a pound of margarine without its being wrapped in a paper wrapper, as required by the Margarine Act. The purchaser had asked for a pound of tennepny butter, but the analyst's certificate showed that it was margarine, and contained no butter.

PEARS' SOAP.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
From Professor Sir ERASMUS WILSON, Professor of Dermatology, Royal College of Surgeons of England (in the 'Journal of Cutaneous Medicine'): 'The use of a good soap is certainly calculated to preserve the skin in health, to maintain its complexion and tone, and prevent its falling into wrinkles. PEAR'S is a name engraven on the memory of the 'oldest inhabitants'; and PEAR'S Transparent Soap is an article of the most and most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin.'

Dr. TILBURY-FOX, late Physician to the Skin Department, University College Hospital, London: 'PEAR'S SOAP is the best soap made.'—'Vide Tilbury-FOX on the 'SKIN', p. 509.

Mr. JOHN L. MILTON, Senior Surgeon, St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London. From the 'Hygiene of the Skin': 'From time to time I have tried many different Soaps, and I have now, after fifteen years' careful trial in many hundreds of cases, both in Hospital and Private Practice, no hesitation in giving my verdict in favour of PEAR'S SOAP, the one I preferred to use, or proved so beneficial to the skin, as PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.'

From 'The Bath in Health and Disease,' by the same Author. 'PEAR'S SOAP is unrivalled for purity, and is really the most economical of Soaps, as it contains scarcely any water, and therefore the smallest quantity is most testably demonstrated.'

TREATMENT OF PUPULAR FAVUS.
ADELINA PATTI writes:—'I have found PEAR'S SOAP matches for the hands and complexion.' (Signed) ADELINA PATTI.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—'I have much pleasure in stating I have used PEAR'S SOAP for some time, and prefer it to any other.' (Signed) MRS. LANGTRY.

Miss MARY ANDERSON writes:—'I have used it two years with the greatest satisfaction, for I find it the very best.' (Signed) MARY ANDERSON.

Mrs. MARIAN ROSE HAYLES writes:—'For removing the complexion keeping the skin soft, free from redness and roughness, and the hands in nice condition, it is the finest soap in the world.' (Signed) MARIAN ROSE.

PEAR'S SOAP is sold everywhere in Tablets, in each. Leave also in 4s. and 1s. 6d. (The 4s. 6d. Tablets are performed with Otto de Rose). A smaller Tablet, unperfumed, is sold at 6d. Issues on having Pears' as really injurious imitations are often substituted for extra gain, even by dealers who would be thought 'respectable' some of whom street by street Pears' Soap is sold, and then comes some rubbish on which they get a large profit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If he continues the malpractice, apply tax margin.

DEATHS.—Twenty-one days.

P.—They are very difficult to cure when they once be established at your ear. Mild aperient medicines at first, and strict abstinence.

R.—They will become hard after a little time. Put some oil or other lubricant at night, and if they become bad, knock off gymnastics for a time.

L.—Some cases, not the above original campaign.

HARD TIMES FOR A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

The Westminster Register's Court on Tuesday examined Mr. W. Cooper, better known as Mr. John Jourdain, the manager of the Elephant and Castle Theatre, took place upon a recent summons. The debt was incurred in and was for money paid on behalf of the defendant. The defendant said he received a demand as manager of the Elephant and Castle—no ill, indeed, that he did not want it mentioned, would injure him in the profession. He wrote letters, but under protest, with the proprietor of the Elephant and Castle he received nothing from them whilst they were played there. There was much reduction when he took this situation, had gone from Sunday till Wednesday without—His honour made an order of 12s. 6d. each.

THE ALLEGED THEATRICAL SWINDLE.

Thomas Emerson Terry and Charles Ward were then examined at Westminster Police Court last week, on the charge of conspiring with one John Ward—whom the police have hitherto failed to serve with a summons—to defraud a number of persons desirous of getting on the stage, under circumstances already reported in the People. Mr. J. was prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. J. M. Vines, who was charged with Mr. Ward and Mr. Bardsley appeared for Ward—Miss Emilie Seymour Beach recalled. She sent Terry her photo in the character of Maria in "A Roland for an Oliver." He wrote back saying that he judged by it that she was a very promising young lady. On one occasion Terry accompanied her from his residence at Leyton to town, and during the journey asked her if of that religion she was. She told him she was a Church of England. They said he heard at no doubt she might think it rather strange, as he liked all members of his company to go to church once a day. She presumed he meant everyday. Although she had paid him money she got no tuition of any sort, nor was she given any hints to learn—Other evidence having been removed, Mr. D'Eyncourt said that the usual information had been submitted to him for a warrant against John Ward—The defendants were again remanded, Mr. D'Encourt allowing an extension of C. Ward's bail.

EXECUTION AT WORCESTER.

Samuel Crowther, aged 71, a shoemaker, was hanged at Worcester Gaol on Tuesday morning for the murder of John Willis, a gardener, at Adderhill, near Droitwich, on the 1st of August last. On both the 7th and 8th inst. the culprit was visited by his relatives, but he showed contrition. A few minutes before eight o'clock he was taken from his cell by Berry, and, finding somewhat bent and lame, he walked to the scaffold with the assistance of a stick. He was pronounced on the drop, where planks were arranged to support him in consequence of his infirmity. A rope of only 3ft. 6in. was allowed, but death, apparently, was instantaneous. Berry, the executioner, after the execution, paid a visit to Alderminster, where he was fêted in a remarkable manner. He visited several public-houses, and at one was induced to make a speech to a large number of persons. He spoke of various executions carried out by him, and moralised on his public calling. He freely distributed visiting cards, bearing his name and profession as "public executioner." One gentleman offered him £5 to lecture in the evening on his public duties. He conversed freely with all, and as followed about by a considerable number of persons, members of the corporation were introduced to him, and he was invited to leave at one o'clock. Much excitement prevailed in the town.

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The following is eloquence itself :—
"In St. James'-road,"
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"Sir,—I have had my wife ill for more than two years. She has been treated by five doctors at Guy's Hospital, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and the Hospital for Women in Soho, also by dispensary doctors, and private doctors, and has consumed many kinds of Patent Medicines, and, after all, nothing did her any good, and I began to tire myself over her case. Some months ago I bought a bottle of Gordon's Extract, and, after suffering from Loss of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy—in fact, she waited until she was nearly dead. After taking FIVE MONTHS SHE DID NOT HAVE ONE HOUR OF NATURAL SLEEP. She was obliged to take medicine three times a day, which continually affected her head, and she had to be removed to a lunatic asylum. When she came home after six months she claimed her discharge, on promising to place her under proper control at home, which I did. But she was so weak she could not stand, and that I did not expect her to live more than weeks, and every one who saw her thought she was the same opinion even the doctors told me they could not do anything more than that they had done."
"And I told some one advised me to try 'GORDON'S EXTRACT,' and I thank God that I got a bottle of it. After she had taken about half of it she said, 'I believe that I am going to get well.' 'beginning to get a little sleep, and my appetite seems a little better.' She took three bottles and now she is well, and ASTHMA AS EVER SHE WAS."
"You are at liberty, Sir, to make what you like of it, but I shall never recommend the Extract to every one whom I hear complain of being ill, and as long as I live I will say—"
"I remain, Sir, yours truly, thankful,"
W. D. CULLEN.
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GORDON'S EXTRACT is a concentrated syrup, containing the active principles of eleven plants and roots of growth from the American continent, most of which are unobtainable in this country. It contains no poison, no quinine, no opium, no mercury or other mineral, or any deleterious substance. Nor does it contain any alcohol.

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